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MARCH 6, 1909

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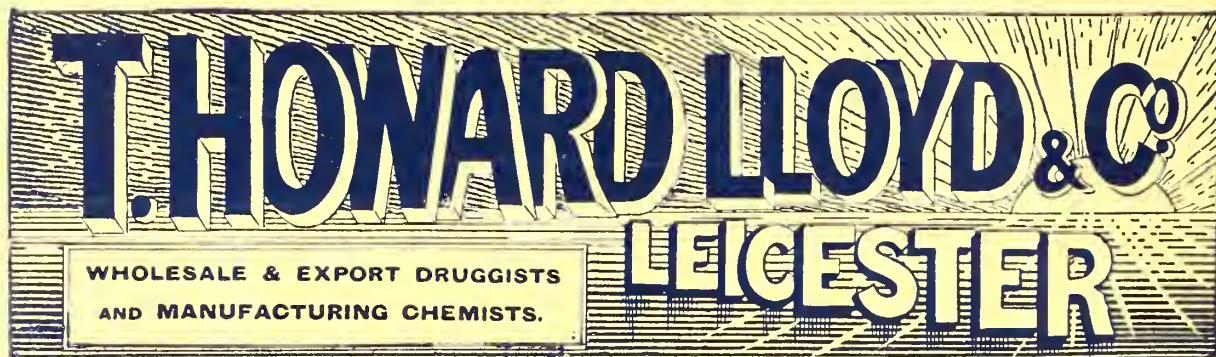
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THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST SUPPLEMENT.

OFFICE: 42 CANNON STREET, E.C.

SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1909.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are desired to take note that the advertisements of Businesses for Disposal and Wanted, Situations Open and Required, Exchange Column, &c., belong to the **PREPAID CLASS**, and to ensure the due insertion of the announcements the remittances must accompany the instructions. A great amount of unnecessary correspondence is occasioned by the non-observance of this regulation, and the Publisher hopes that the advertisers will assist in the quick preparation and despatch of the Supplement by strictly observing this rule. Advertisements for the current issue cannot be received after 4 p.m. on Thursday in each week.

A Copy of this Supplement is inserted in every Number issued of "The Chemist and Druggist."

SUCCESS SECURED

BY UTILISING THE EXCEPTIONAL ADVERTISING OPPORTUNITIES AFFORDED BY THE C. & D. SUPPLEMENT.

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CHEMISTS' TRANSFERS.

Messrs. ORRIDGE & CO., 56 Ludgate Hill, E.C.

May be consulted at their Offices on matters of SALE, PURCHASE, and VALUATION.

- 1.—LONDON, E.C.—Old-established Business, Retail and Dispensing; returns under management between £2,500 and £3,000 per annum; net profit £800; full investigation invited; references will facilitate business; partnership entertained.
- 2.—LONDON, S.E. (Residential Locality).—Good-class Dispensing and Retail Business; returns about £1,100 per annum; profits above the average; large shop, fitted in mahogany; comfortable residence; rent £75; no serious opposition; price £875.
- 3.—LONDON, S.W.—Retail and Dispensing Business; all good-class trading, good opening for Dentistry; returns average £500 per annum; attractive, well-fitted shop, fully stocked; comfortable residence; held on lease; price £400, about the value of stock and fixtures.
- 4.—LONDON, E. (Near Doeks).—Ready-money Business; returns under management £663; excellent opportunity for extended trade; immediate sale necessary; price £275; part may remain if desired.
- 5.—LONDON, S.W. (Main Thoroughfare).—Modern Pharmacy; returns £1,050; net profit 25 per cent.; double-fronted shop; well-assorted stock; house contains 7 rooms, bath, etc.; rent £60; lease 20 years unexpired; price £650.
- 6.—MIDDLESEX (within easy distance of town).—Retail and Prescribing Business; chiefly ready money; returns last year £720; net profit 33 per cent.; the shop has double front, is well fitted and fully stocked; rent £60; new lease will be granted; price £350.
- 7.—LONDON, WEST END.—Old-established Business, Retail, Dispensing, and Photographic, chiefly ready money; returns between £1,500 and £1,600; net profit £400; large double-fronted shop, with commodious house attached; rent £100; price £850.
- 8.—NORTH WALES.—General Retail and Agricultural; all good middle-class business; returns between £600 and £700; gross profit about £300; double-fronted shop, well situate in the centre of town; roomy house; new lease will be granted; offer wanted, illness cause of sale.
- 9.—SOUTH WALES.—Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; returns about £2,500; gross profit 50 per cent.; proof given; modern-fitted shop; large and well-selected stock; intending investors with £2,000 at command will find this a sound investment.
- 10.—EAST COAST (Health Resort).—Retail and Prescribing Business; unopposed; returns £768; net profit 25 per cent.; house contains 7 rooms; rent £35 yearly; vendor estimates the value of stock and fixtures at about £350; immediate sale desired.
- 11.—HOME COUNTY (few miles out).—Well-established Business, Retail, Dispensing, and Photographic, situate in centre of town; returns about £1,000 per annum; profit (nets) £280; single-fronted, well-fitted shop; comfortable residence; rent moderate; price £700.
- 12.—WESTERN COUNTY.—General Retail Business; no opposition; returns exceed £500 per annum; net profit £190; large residence; capital garden; rent £45; price £350.
- 13.—GREAT NORTHERN Main Line.—Modern Pharmacy; returns between £1,500 and £1,600; profits good; attractive shop, handsomely fitted and fully stocked; no serious opposition; price £1,500.
- 14.—WARWICKSHIRE (Death Vacancy).—High-class Retail and Dispensing Business; returns about £600 per annum; net profit 25 per cent.; attractive, well-fitted shop; roomy house; price £750.

Particulars of any of the above will be furnished on application.

N.B.—NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

VALUATIONS FOR STOCKTAKING.

Messrs. O. & Co. desire to emphasise the necessity of a Periodical Statement of Account, by which means alone Profit, the value of Business, &c., can be determined. Involving as this does the labour of Stocktaking and Valuation, it is often omitted, and eventually becomes the cause of confusion and loss.

Messrs. O. & Co. are prepared to undertake these essential duties, and will make Special Terms for such services.

ORRIDGE & CO., 56 LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C.

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CHEMISTS' VALUERS AND TRANSFER AGENTS,

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8 WEST STREET, LEICESTER.

Telephone: 165 Y.

VALUATIONS have always had our special and personal attention, and an experience of thirty years is at your disposal. **AGENCY.**—We have always a large number of *Buyers* on our books, and we can frequently find a Purchaser at once. We also have a *Private Register* for vendors who are in no hurry to sell and who do not wish their businesses to be advertised.

STOCKTAKING SPECIALISTS TO THE ENTIRE DRUG TRADE.

STAFFS.—Middle-class General Retail, good Prescribing, and own preparations, in a splendid position of a thickly populated district; large, lofty shop; returns £1,000, and profitable; valuation, about £900.

LONDON, N.E.—Good middle-class Retail, with splendid Photographic connection; good house and premises; returns £873 last year under manager; very profitable; rent £40; vendor will accept any reasonable offer to effect a speedy sale.

MIDDLESEX.—Very nice Light Retail, Dispensing, Prescribing, and Photographic Business, in pretty country district; good house and large double-fronted shop; returns £700; net profit £200; price £600; rare chance to acquire a genuine concern.

YORKS.—Splendid high-class Dispensing Business, with nice Photo and Optical connection; one of the best businesses in the district; old-fashioned, fine premises, which can be had on lease at moderate rent; returns over £2,000; price, valuation only, £800 to £1,000; grand opportunity.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—Unopposed Light Retail, Photographic, and Dispensing; good shop and house; large garden; very old established; returns £530; net profit £200; price £425.

MIDLANDS.—Good-class Light Retail, with Photo trade and nice Optical connection; splendid position in main street of busy town; returns £1,400; valuation of stock and fixtures.

LIVERPOOL.—Good middle-class Retail, now under unqualified management; grand opening for Photographic and Optics; returns £630; net profit £200; price £400; splendid opportunity.

MIDLANDS.—Middle-class Light Retail, Prescribing, and own Preparations; nice double-fronted shop; good house and garden; old established; returns under manager £570; net profit £200; valuation about £400; can be greatly increased.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, several good-class Businesses, Midlands or North, returning from £800 to £2,000; although we have been most successful recently in disposing of a large number of businesses, we have still a great many clients on our books *unsuited*, and we are in a position to effect a speedy sale without publicity. Write us at once.

STOCKTAKING.—Allow us to point out the necessity of having your Stock taken for "Fire Insurance" and "Balance-Sheet" purposes. Let us send you our terms.

WARWICKSHIRE.—In a fashionable health resort; a good-class Light Retail and Dispensing Business, with Photographic; nice house and shop; returns £550; profitable; no reasonable offer refused; this is an excellent opportunity to acquire a genuine bargain.

YORKS.—Good Family Retail and Prescribing; now doing £10 per week and rapidly increasing; grand opening for Photographic and Dentistry; rent £26; good house and shop; busy town; price only £160; a bargain.

DERBYSHIRE.—Very good-class Retail, in a particularly good residential district and no competition; returns £500 and can be greatly increased with attention; price £200; low rent; good premises.

NORTHANTS.—Good medium-class Country Business; Photo, Dispensing, and Specialities; very good shop and premises, and rent exceptionally low; returns £500 (over); net profit £225; price £450; worth attention.

DERBYSHIRE.—Good Mixed Family Retail, Prescribing, and own Specialities; returns £600 under manager; nicely-fitted shop (lock-up); unopposed; price £250.

LANCS.—Light Retail, Prescribing, Wines, and Photo; splendid Proprietaries; Cash trade; no cutting; corner shop; finest position in town; returns £1,350; profitable; price, valuation (about £800).

LINCOLNSHIRE.—Splendid Light General Cash Retail, with Photo trade; in good position of main business street of a very busy town; good shop; low rent; returns £1,400 under manager; valuation of stock and fixtures, about £600; a bargain.

LANCASHIRE.—Good-class Retail, Dispensing, and Photo trade in healthy seaside resort; shop well fitted and stocked; convenient house; returns about £900; net profit £250; price £650.

MESSRS. BERDOE & FISH,

Chemists' Valuers and Transfer Agents,

35 JEWRY STREET, FENCHURCH STREET, CITY.

TELEPHONE: 1809 CENTRAL

Have the following Businesses for Disposal. (No charge to Purchasers.)

1.—**SOUTH COAST.**—High-class Dispensing and Retail Business; in a much-sought-after locality; returns over £1,500, at excellent profits; practically under management; price £1,500; references required.

2.—**CHESHIRE.**—Light Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business, in splendid position, good residential district; returns £800; net profit £200; good house; illness sole cause of sale; price £400.

3.—**HAMPSHIRE.**—Light Family Retail Business, in small town, charming locality; returns over £900; excellent profits; low rent; attractive shop, well fitted and stocked; price £775; personally inspected and strongly recommended.

4.—**DERBYSHIRE.**—Sound Mixed Country Retail Business; in best position of small town; returns £850; good profits; easily worked; shop is well fitted and stocked; price £400 or offer.

5.—**NORTH WALES (Health Resort).**—Good-class Retail and Dispensing, with Optics and own Proprietaries; returns £870; net profit £290; splendid position; weak opposition; price £700.

6.—**HERTS.**—Good-class Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing; returns £700, increasing; busy market town; no near opposition; low rent; stock and fixtures worth about £350; price £430 or offer.

7.—**HOME COUNTY.**—Unopposed Light Village Retail Business; returning £8 weekly, at good profits; rent £20; convenient house and shop, well stocked; price for early sale £220.

8.—**WEST-END.**—High-class Dispensing and Light Retail Business; returns £20 a week, at best prices; plenty of scope; handsomely fitted shop, well stocked; price £700.

9.—**LONDON, N.**—Light Cash Retail, Prescribing, and Dispensing; in busy main road; returns £1,500; net profit £385; splendid position; very attractive shop; price £850.

10.—**BERKSHIRE.**—Good-class Retail and Dispensing, with Photographic; main road position; returns over £1,100; large well-fitted shop, fully stocked; good house and garden; price £750 or offer.

11.—**KENT (Favourite Locality).**—Light Cash Retail, Prescribing, and Dispensing; returns £675, good profits; main road position; well-fitted shop, well stocked; price £450.

12.—**MIDDLESEX (15 miles out).**—Light Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; returns over £650; net profit £215; modern-fitted shop and good stock; price £300, or valuation.

13.—**CAMBRIDGESHIRE.**—A sound Light Country Retail in small town; returns nearly £500; scope for increase; low rent; good house, stabling, and large garden; well-fitted shop, well stocked; price £380.

14.—**COUNTY DURHAM.**—Good-class Family Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing; returns over £650; net profit £200, increasing; modern-fitted shop; good position; well stocked; price £400.

15.—**MIDLANDS.**—£225 or valuation; very profitable Light Retail; returns £11 weekly, increasing; rent £20; corner shop; well situated, and no near opposition; strongly recommended.

16.—**LANCS (Small Town).**—Light Retail, Prescribing, and Photographic; in central position; returns over £600; net profit £185; good house and shop; price £300 or valuation.

17.—**LONDON, W.**—Good-class Cash Retail and Dispensing Business, on modern lines; returns over £30 weekly; net profit £400 clear; large shop, well fitted and stocked; price £700 for quick sale.

18.—**LONDON SUBURB.**—Light Family Retail and Prescribing; very few patents; returns over £600; net profit £240 clear; no near opposition; good house, etc.; price £325; books properly kept.

STOCKTAKING.

Every modern Chemist knows that Stocktaking is a necessity, but is he aware of its immense value and importance in connection with FIRE INSURANCE and preparing a BALANCE-SHEET? If not, he should at once turn up page 115 in the "C. & D. Diary, 1909," and carefully read our advertisement on this subject, and then write for our special terms for doing this work.

J. G. BERDOE established the firm in 1870, and W. S. FISH was apprenticed to him in 1877.

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Telephone. MESSRS. MEGGESON & CO.
No. 27 Victoria MESSRS. BARCLAY & SON, LTD.

LONDON, S.W.—Good Ready-money Retail; very neglected; now returning nearly £100; rent £75, let off £65; price, valuation of stock and fixtures, or offer.

IN best position good seaport town, Dorsetshire, old-established Family Retail and Dispensing; returns £1,400; rent £110, let off £50; price £00 and valuation.

LONDON, S.E.—Old-established Retail; very much neglected; will return £20 week in good hands; Post-office attached, paying over £100 per annum net; price about value of stock and fixtures.

GOOD South Coast town, centre of principal street, one of the best known Family and Dispensing Businesses; lately neglected from ill-health; now returning over £1,000; with good photographic connection; purchasers having £700 capital at command can have address for private contract; vendor retiring.

LONDON, W.—Excellent Cash Retail and Dispensing; returning £32 weekly; with 3,000 new Prescriptions annually; price, value of stock and fixtures, about £850; large house; rent £100; can let off £50; excellent shop, well fitted, fully stocked.

KENT VILLAGE.—Population 2,500; unopposed; returning £850 at good prices; large house; good garden; rent £50.

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Valuations for transfer of business, Private, &c. Businesses for disposal. Stocks and Fixtures purchased to any amount for cash. Stock takings undertaken. A Register kept of Assistants and Chemists requiring Assistants; no charge made.

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BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond, prepaid.

NOTE.—Replies can be addressed to this Office and forwarded to the Advertiser for an Additional charge of 6s.

COLONIAL BUSINESSES.

We call the special attention of our Colonial subscribers to the opportunity this Supplement affords when they wish to dispose of their Businesses, of getting into touch with likely buyers either at home or in the Colonies.

EAST COAST.—For immediate Disposal, owing to death of proprietor, Light Retail, Dispensing, Prescribing, and Photographic Business; Proprietaries; good prices; no opposition; population 4,000; excellent house; rent £50, less £10 let off; returns £800; price £550, or valuation stock and fixtures, and goodwill to be arranged. Apply, 118 High Street, Lowestoft.

EAST KENT.—Genuine ready-money Light Retail and Prescribing Business; good thoroughfare; scope for increase; no side-lines; expenses small; rent £25; price £200. Apply, "H. S. F. B.," 69 Bryant Road, Strood, Kent.

HERTS.—Good mixed-class Dispensing and Retail Business; no opposition; 20 miles from London; on main thoroughfare; good house; rent £38; returns nearly £600; profits £197; price £400; a real bargain; good reasons for selling; fullest details given. Roberts, Chemist, Hemel Hempstead.

HOME COUNTY.—For immediate Disposal, good-class Family Retail Business, in very best position of rapidly growing market and residential town, 30 miles from London; returns approach £900 at excellent profits; scope for considerable increase; well-fitted pharmacy; good saleable stock; will accept small goodwill and valuation. "T. J. S." (217/301), Office of this Paper.

HULL.—By order of the Executors.—For immediate Disposal, the Business carried on for 48 years by the late Mr. C. B. Bell, 6 Spring Bank, and corner of Spring Street, being one of the best positions in the City, and must be sold; price nominal. For further particulars apply, James Tall & Co., Auctioneers and Valuers, 38 Whitefriargate, Hull.

LANCASHIRE.—£120 or near offer.—A splendid position (corner); full Wine-licence; a chance for beginner; immediate possession. 214/14, Office of this Paper.

LEEDS.—Sound, profitable Branch Shop for immediate Disposal; near centre of City; Cash trade; working class; few patents; little opposition; good opening for Dentistry and Prescribing; returns about £630; rent low; price about £300; will bear strict investigation. Full particulars to genuine inquirers. Burrell, Ph.C., 13 Rastlings Road, Sheffield.

LIVERPOOL.—Retail and Dispensing Business; established over 20 years; owner retiring; vacant end of March; high-class, thickly-populated neighbourhood; capital house; separate entrance; suit Dentist; rare chance for beginner; no goodwill. Apply, 220 West Derby Road, Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL.—Genuine old-established Business for Disposal; Light Retail and Prescribing; situated on main road, with no immediate opposition; turnover £400; very few patents; net profit one-third; rent £26; full particulars to bona fide purchasers. Apply, "Statim" (214/5), Office of this Paper.

LONDON, S.W.—Genuine Cash Retail Business; returns under management nearly £500; lock-up shop; low rent; price £175. Apply, "Walter," 55 Saltoun Road, Brixton, S.W.

LONDON.—Very attractive Shop; heavy stock; well fitted; in main market thoroughfare; returning over £1,500; net profits nearly £400; good house and every convenience; for immediate Disposal; price £850; good reasons for selling. Apply, 209/3, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, W.—Well-established Ready-money Business in main thoroughfare; attractive double-fronted shop; returns under management about £20 weekly; will sacrifice under exceptional circumstances for £475 to immediate purchaser; value in stock and fittings; very profitable; rare opportunity; only wants seeing; good scope. "K.," 89 Upper North Street, Poplar.

LONDON.—A rare opportunity occurs for a smart business man to want of a Business to acquire same under very exceptional circumstances; present proprietor obliged to dispose of an old-established concern at a sacrifice; must be prepared with £350. Apply, 214/26, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, S.W. (Main Thoroughfare).—Modern Pharmacy; returns £700; net profit 25 per cent.; double-fronted shop; well assorted stock; house contains 10 rooms, bath, etc.; rent £65; lease 17 years unexpired. "Coll." (213/17), Office of this Paper.

LONDON, W. (working-class district).—Genuine Business for immediate Disposal; price £400; part can remain; returns last year over £900. Apply, "Genuine" (217/6), Office of this Paper.

LONDON, E.—Small cash trade, taking £6 10s. weekly; profit about £3 10s.; rent £30; very much neglected; price £145. 217/40, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, W.—Main thoroughfare, busy neighbourhood; good marketing centre; returns £900; profitable Specialities, etc.; will sell at sacrifice; proprietor ordered into country; no reasonable offer refused. Cavendish, 129 Shirland Road, W.

MANCHESTER (Suburb, Main Road).—Branch Pharmacy, exceptionally well fitted; splendid house; all modern conveniences; price, valuation stock and fixtures, or best offer. Apply, 214/29, Office of this Paper.

MIDLANDS.—An excellent Prescribing Business for Disposal; exceptional facilities for great increase; main thoroughfare; no opposition; capital required, £250, which is less than value of stock and fixtures; low rental; good lease; good reasons for disposal; every opportunity given for thorough investigation; photo and particulars to genuine buyer. 216/2, Office of this Paper.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL

(continued.)

NORTH DEVON.—Unopposed Country Business; Light Retail, Prescribing, and Dispensing; good profits; very low rent; modern house and shop, with good garden. "Pharmacist," c/o Evans, Gadd & Co., Ltd., Exeter.

NORTH WALES.—Mixed Country Retail; price about £350, or valuation. Further particulars from "Cascaera" (214/16), Office of this Paper.

SOUTH-WEST OF ENGLAND.—Unopposed good-class Light Country Retail Business; easily worked and increasing; returns over £600; net profit £200; best position in pleasant market town; rent £30; large house and garden; price about £450 or near offer; opportunity seldom met with. Apply, "G. W. R." (217/31), Office of this Paper.

WHITLEY BAY (Fashionable Seaside Resort and densely populated).—Chemist's Business, carried on by late R. W. Maillard, must be immediately realised; established 9 years; good prospects; moderate rental. Particulars and offers to H. Soden Bird & Sons, Solicitors to Executrix, 50 Grey Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

AN opportunity occurs of obtaining a sound Business in main street in the City of London; small, but improving; moderate rent; long lease; well fitted and good stock; price, value of stock and fixtures. Apply, "W." (217/19), Office of this Paper.

CHEMIST'S Business; established 30 years; situated in a rapidly increasing neighbourhood, in main road, South-Western district; near two tramway termini; good corner shop and convenient dwelling-house; lease 9 years, at a rental of £40, of which £20 let off for side wall, etc.; price, for stock, fixtures, fittings, and lease, only £500; an excellent opportunity for a beginner; increasing trade; owner retiring. Apply personally to James Lewis & Co., 6 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, W.C.

CHEMIST'S Retail Business for Sale; Prescriptions and General; established 3 years; Cash trade; turnover under manager rapidly increasing; now about £700; stock, fixtures, and fittings £350 to £400; offers for goodwill. Further particulars from J. Kiskoek, Solicitor, Dumfries.

COMPULSORY Disposal of Business through death; below cost of stock and fixtures; all at £100 down, or £25 deposit and easy payments to suit purchaser; £125 in all; old established; good house and garden; East district; requires seeing only; returns can be easily doubled. 216/40, Office of this Paper.

DEATH vacancy; for immediate Disposal, small Country Business; net profits average about £3 weekly; rent £24; ideal situation; in the hands of late owner 14 years; price about £350, including outside fixtures, greenhouse, etc., value £50. Address, "Executrix," c/o Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd., Birmingham.

DENTAL Depot for Sale; London, West-end; established 5 years; excellent premises; elegantly and substantially fitted for the depot trade; moderate inclusive rent; fine opportunity for including Mechanical work for the profession; price £150. "Depot" (221/63), Office of this Paper.

FOR immediate Disposal, neglected Business in pleasant country borough; growing rapidly; population, with neighbouring villages, about 8,000; 40 miles from London; established nearly 40 years; very cheap to prompt purchaser. 214/21, Office of this Paper.

FOR Sale, Swansea, old-established Chemist and Druggist's Business; best part of town; excellent turnover guaranteed; proof trade; owner going abroad; long lease; good living accommodation; price as going concern £800. Address, Thomas, Chancery Chambers, Rutland Street, Swansea.

GENUINE Business for Disposal: London suburb; steady cash trade; average £9 per week, at good profits; price £250, or near offer; main road; house, on lease, rent £45; business will stand investigation. Apply, 212/39, Office of this Paper.

GENUINE bargain; good-class Light Family Retail; very profitable; able; central position in country town, within 30 miles of London; good house and garden; plenty of scope for increase; price £575. Apply, "Bargain" (212/4), Office of this Paper.

GOOD-CLASS Retail, Dispensing, and Photographic Business; well situated in good town, within 45 minutes' run from London; returns about £850; good profits; fine double-fronted shop, well fitted and stocked; splendid house and garden; price £575, or valuation; fullest investigation courted. Apply, "P. O. P." (217/130), Office of this Paper.

SMALL Branch Business for Sale, cheap, in Rotherham, with house attached; easy rent; capable of extensive increase; very good fixtures and fittings and excellent window. For full particulars apply, S. P. Billington, 79 Midland Road, Masbro'.

WITHIN easy distance of London, in busy market town, a splendid chance offers; returns about £850; net profit over £250; best position in place; convenient house, £80, lease renewable at same rent; valuation for quick sale; Dentistry will make returns over £1,000. Harrison, Evans Lescher & Webb, Bartholomew Close, London.

£300, or reasonable offer.—Well fitted and stocked Drug-store; Surrey, main road; increasing neighbourhood; average £600 per annum (patents £30); good healthy house and district; 7 rooms; rent £45; stock, fittings, worth money; good reason for leaving; under manager. 213/25, Office of this Paper.

TENDERS

WOLVERHAMPTON AND STAFFORDSHIRE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

THE Board of Management invite TENDERS for the supply of Drugs, Dressings, and Bandages for six months from April 1st, 1909. Tenders must be received on or before March 22nd. Tender forms and other particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

J. STEPHEN NEIL,

House Governor and Secretary.

March 3rd, 1909.

WIGAN UNION.

THE Guardians of the Poor of the Wigan Union invite Tenders for the supply of Drugs, etc., for a period of 12 months from the 26th March, 1909.

Forms of Tender, containing the conditions of Contract and probable quantity of each article required, may be obtained at the Union Offices, 9 Victoria Buildings, King Street, Wigan, up to the 12th March, 1909.

Tenders and samples must be delivered to me, the undersigned, not later than 4 o'clock on Monday, the 15th March, 1909.

By order of the Board,

HENRY ACKERLEY,

Clerk.

King Street, Wigan, 24th February, 1909.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

ADVERTISER is open to Purchase an old-established Business in a good position. Please give full particulars, strictest confidence, "R. B." (207/6), Office of this Paper.

ADVERTISER wishes to Purchase good Business in busy thoroughfare (London) suitable for good Prescriber; price about £150. State full particulars, which will be treated in confidence. Address, G. Weil, 93 Kennington Park Road, London.

GENTLEMAN with £100 capital wishes to Purchase sound Mixed Country Business where qualifications are not essential. Please state returns, net profits, and full particulars, which will be treated confidentially, to Browne, 23 Alfred Street, Bow, London, E.

WANTED to Purchase, for spot cash, in S.W. district of London, a good established Business, showing about £400 net profit. Full particulars re house, lease, stock, etc., "R. W.," "Surrey Comet" Office, Tooting.

WANTED, Business in healthy Southern district; neglected one entertained if capable of increase, or would join with another in working Partnership; could introduce Photography. Reply, in confidence, "Greta" (212/21), Office of this Paper.

WANTED, sound little Country Business; Mixed not objected to, but in any case must bear strict investigation; advertiser is prepared to pay £50 cash and balance by arranged instalments; or situation with view to purchase not objected to. Full particulars to "Iodide" (212/20), Office of this Paper.

WANTED, in Midland, Eastern and Northern Counties, Businesses returning £1,000 to £3,000 yearly; Messrs. Berdoo & Fish have cash buyers waiting to secure genuine businesses. Intending vendors should communicate with the above firm at their Transfer Valuation Offices, 35 Jewry Street, Fenchurch Street, E.C.

DENTISTRY.—Advertising Dentist wishes to rent rooms over Chemist's shop where there is a good opening. Apply, 212/8, Office of this Paper.

PREMISES FOR SALE.

FOR Sale, double-fronted Shop in Market Street, Ebbw Vale, Mon.; excellent position. Address, Tong & Cobon, Auctioneers, Brynmawr.

FOR SALE.

AMBER Malts: 40 gross of 12 oz. for Disposal cheap; either empty or filled with Malt Extract or Malt and O.L. Paine & Co., Ltd., St. Neots, Hunts.

ENTIRE Shop Fittings (mahogany) for Disposal; Shop Rounds, Counters, Shelving, Mirrors; no obligation to take occupation of premises, though that might be considered; of interest to dealers who could renovate drawers, etc., as new; offers wanted. 218/13, Office of this Paper.

MODERN Fittings for Disposal: all newly fitted; drug-fitting, mahogany-fronted drawers, glass labels, glass knobs, lockers under shelving and cornice over, mirror-centre poison cupboard; dispensing-screen, mirror centre, mirrored cases either side, with plate-glass shelves, glass-fronted dispensing-counter under; glass-front serving-counter with drawers under; perfume case and desk with mirror-back and plate-glass shelves; 6 ft. wallcase; complete as seen fitted; £40. Sharp, 24 Coombe Road, Brighton.

PLATE-GLASS SHELVES for Window, good Second-hand.—1 set 3 ft. long, with standards and brackets, 30s.; 1 set of ditto, 4 ft. long, ditto, 42s.; 1 set of ditto, 5 ft. long, ditto, 55s.; 1 set of ditto, 6 ft. long, ditto, 65s.; 1 4 ft. 6 in. Bent Front Counter Case, 75s.; 1 6 ft. Dispensing Screen with mirror centre, £4 10s.; 120 Recess Label Rounds, £8 10s.; 12 doz. Gold-labelled Rounds, £5 15s.; 12 3-lb. Blue Recess-labelled Ointment Jars, 48s. R. Tomlinson & Sons, Broad Street, Birmingham.

TO LET.

HIGH STREET, Harlesden.—Modern Shop to be let, in the best position, with excellent living-rooms and back entrance, a first-rate opening for a Chemist and Druggist, in an established centre; rent £110 per annum, with a period free, or the shop might be fitted. Apply to Messrs. H. E. Foster & Cranfield, Surveyors, 5 Poultry, E.C.

LEICESTER.—Commanding Shop Premises to let; excellent position, in busy market thoroughfare; centre of town; splendid opportunity for up-to-date Cash Chemist's; rent moderate. 207/41, Office of this Paper.


CHEMIST'S Shop in main road, Peckham; excellent position; just outside station; well fitted; low rent; small premium for fixtures. Apply, C. Rawley Cross & Co., Leicester House, Uxbridge Road Station W.

EXCEPTIONAL Opening for Chemist.—Attractive new Shop, occupying choice unopposed position in centre of large growing district, entirely good class, and including colleges and high-grade schools; Photographers' and Artists' requirements would be excellent Side-lines, rent £40. Phillips & Son, Builders, Marlborough Avenue, Reading.

MODERN Shop and House to let in rapidly growing northern suburb, excellent opening for Chemist and Dentist; not one near. Address, "J. W.," Glenroy, Oakleigh Road, Whetstone, N.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond, prepaid.



RESULTS
OF ADVERTISING IN THIS SUPPLEMENT
LAST WEEK Feb 27 1909

NATURE OF ADVT.	REPLIES
ASSISTANT UNQUAL.	73
" "	33
REPRESENTATIVE	26
TRAVELLER	24
TRAVELLER	22
MANAGER QUAL.	17

This Blackboard demonstrates that Advertisers using these columns get a ready response to their announcements. The figures only refer to some of the letters RECEIVED AT OUR OFFICE on behalf of advertisers who use a number or nom de plume.

RETAIL.

BIRKENHEAD.—Assistant, outdoors, for Dispensing and Light Retail business; must be thoroughly competent, have had good Dispensing experience, and be up in general routine of work; aged about 24; half-holiday weekly. State full particulars and salary required, Hickin, Chemist, 57 Grange Road West, Birkenhead.

BIRKENHEAD.—Junior or Improver wanted for Light Retail and Dispensing business; outdoors; half-holiday weekly. Give full particulars with first letter to Robert Hume, Pharmacist, 88 Oxtou Road, Birkenhead.

BIRMINGHAM GENERAL DISPENSARY.—Dispenser required to act as Locum for the staff of Dispensers during their summer holidays in the months of June to September, inclusive; salary £3 3s. per week; hours, 9.30 to 6 o'clock, 1½ hours allowed for dinner; all applicants must have passed the Minor examination of the Pharmaceutical Society. Applications, with recent testimonials and proof of qualification, must be sent to the undersigned on or before Saturday, March 13. Ernest W. Forrest, Secretary.

BRIGHTON.—Wanted, qualified Junior Assistant for high-class Retail and Dispensing business; good Dispensing experience an essential. Give all usual particulars in first letter, and enclose photograph. Purris & Greening, 16 Western Road, Hove.

BRIGHTON.—£100 per annum; outdoors; competent, reliable Assistant in a few weeks; gentlemanly appearance essential. Photo and full details to "Progress" (216/36), Office of this Paper.

BRISTOL.—Mr. John Pitman, of Redcliffe Hill, needs the services of a qualified Assistant; outdoors; unexceptional references as to character and capacity will be required; trouble will be saved by applicants supplying the fullest necessary particulars; a good opportunity for a young man of resource and enterprise. Address as above.

CHINA.—A qualified Assistant for high-class Chemist's and Druggist's business; aged 22 to 28; must have had good experience in first-class house; liberal salary offered, and passage paid out and home. Address "China" (212/22), Office of this Paper.

CLIFTON, BRISTOL.—For April 4th, a qualified Assistant indoors, accustomed to high-class business. State salary and enclose photo to Giles, Schacht & Co.

HASLINGDEN.—Wanted, Assistant; qualified. State age, experience, and salary required (outdoors), to G. O. Ward, 8 Church Street, Haslingden.

HERTS.—Branch Manager; qualified; married preferred. Apply April must be smart and up to date. State fullest particulars in first letter, and photo. "Herts" (216/28), Office of this Paper.

INDIA.—Qualified (Minor) man wanted for old-established business in Calcutta; single; age about 24; must have had good experience and be able to produce first-class references; 4 years' agreement; passage paid out and home; salary, first year 200 rupees, second year 225, third year 250, and fourth year 300 rupees, monthly. Apply, giving full particulars of experience, etc., to 139, 17, Office of this Paper.

LEICESTER.—Woolley & Co., Chemists, require qualified Senior Assistant outdoors; conversant with first-class Store trade in all branches. Please send all particulars in first letter, marked "Private."

LONDON N.—Wanted, Junior Assistant or Improver in good-class Dispensing business, with knowledge of Photography preferred. Please give full particulars, with salary required (inwards), and enclose photo (to be returned), to G. W. Green, Chemist, 11 Regent Gate, N.

SITUATIONS OPEN *(continued).*

LONDON.—Wanted, immediately, experienced Dispenser for high-class Pharmacy; indoors. Give fullest particulars in first letter, and say when at liberty, 212/61, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, S.E.—Young qualified Assistant, indoors, salary about 30s. per week, wanted about end of March. Apply, mornings (after 11), or by letter, to Hay & Co., 357 New Cross Road, London, S.E.

LONDON, N.W.—Assistant (about 25), indoors, required for good-class Retail and Dispensing; reliable and experienced. Usual particulars and photo, Laphorn, 79 Abbey Road, N.W.

LONDON, N.W.—Gentlemanly Assistant wanted; good Dispensing experience essential; qualified; indoors; weekly half-holiday. Apply, with full particulars or a personal interview, C. A. Noble, 110 Mill Lane, West Hampstead, N.W.

LONDON, S.W.—Part-time, qualified Chemist for evening work (4 nights); also Manager, qualified, for Cash Retail branch; outdoors. State full particulars and salary required to "Beta" (213/11), Office of this Paper.

LONDON, WEST-END.—A qualified Junior required for business of the best class; must be well up in Dispensing. Reply, stating experience, salary required (outdoors), to 216/32, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, S.W.—Required, Dispenser; Minor qualification; age about 25; salary to commence 45s. per week; outdoors; hours of work approximately 8.45 to 6 P.M., Saturdays till 2 P.M.; 14 clear days' annual vacation; no Sunday duty. Address, stating full particulars, 909, Sell's Advertising Offices, Fleet Street, E.C.

LONDON, S.E.—Wanted, a qualified or Registered Assistant (indoors) for a Prescribing, Dispensing, and Retail Business; good salesman. Apply, stating age, references, experience, salary (which must be moderate), to "Extractor," 9 The Village, Old Charlton.

LONDON, N.—An active, qualified Manager of Branch; good Salesman and Dispenser; able to Extract preferred; age about 30; personal application preferred. Apply, T. Bloodworth, 250 Upper Street, Highbury, N.

LONDON, S.W.—Qualified Assistant, indoors, about 22 or 23, for Light Retail and Dispensing business. Apply, personally if possible, if by letter enclose photo, to W. H. Bate, 44 Harrington Road, South Kensington, S.W.

LONDON, W.—Wanted, a qualified man and Assistant. Apply, before 10 A.M., 70 Tottenham Court Road, W.; if by letter, state salary required.

LONDON, S.E.—Assistant; preferably qualified; must be thoroughly capable and have undeniable references; principally to manage branch; not under 25; elderly man, if qualified, not objected to; salary 30s., with 2 rooms and commission. J. W. Douglas, 19 Kennington Terrace, Kennington Park, S.E.

MALVERN.—Qualified Assistant, accustomed to Dispensing and high-class Retail. Apply, stating usual particulars as to previous experience, salary required (indoors), etc., to A. Mander, The Belle Vue Pharmacy, Malvern.

MANCHESTER.—Young man wanted as Manager of Retail Department; good prospects for man anxious to get on; arrangements can be made for him to live with proprietor in good home; good remuneration and commission offered. Address, stating age, height, and giving references, 215/9, Office of this Paper.

NANTWICH.—Junior wanted for good-class Country business; hours 8 to 8; outdoors; must be good Counterman and able to produce reliable references. State age, height, salary required, and enclose photo, to Young, Chemist, Nantwich.

NEWBURY.—Qualified Assistant wanted; no Sunday work; outdoors. State age, references, salary, and full particulars. Fielder & Co., 2 and 3 Northbrook Street, Newbury.

NOTTINGHAM (near).—Qualified, good experience, to take charge of Mixed Country Retail; permanency; married preferred. Usual particulars and salary required, with house, to Jackson, Chemist, Sandiacre, Nottingham.

OLDHAM.—Wanted, qualified Assistant; outdoors; state age, height, experience, references, and salary required, with photo. Address 213/24, Office of this Paper.

SHEFFIELD.—Wanted, smart young qualified Assistant; capable of taking entire charge of Light Retail, Family, and Prescribing business; easy hours; weekly half-holiday; progressive salary given to capable man. Please send full particulars in first letter, salary required (outdoors), photograph (to be returned), "Esor," 20 Lennox Road, Sheffield.

SOUTH AFRICA.—Qualified man, married preferred (27 to 35), for Cape; knowledge of Photography; 3 years' agreement; also Minor man for Transvaal (not over 30), for quiet village business; one who can adapt himself to Colonial life. Enclose photo with letter to Harrison, Evans Lescher & Webb, 60 Bartholomew Close, London.

STAFFS.—An unqualified, married man; live on premises; small Drug-store; Prescriber and all-round man; state salary required first letter; end of March; one willing to push trade; small country business; no opposition. Apply, "Gentian" (213/38), Office of this Paper.

TORQUAY.—Qualified Assistant for Dispensing business; competent to take charge; outdoors; married preferred. Applicants please give full particulars of experience, state age and height, and, if possible, enclose photo, Fredk. March, 90 Belgrave Road, Torquay.

WEYMOUTH.—Wanted, beginning of April (outdoors), unqualified Assistant. Apply, with photo and usual particulars, to Shelley Richards, 34 St. Thomas Street, Weymouth.

WIMBLEDON HILL, S.W.—Assistant; indoors; good Dispensing and Optical experience; suit one reading for Optical examination. "Chemist-Optician," 76 High Street, Wimbledon.

BRANCH Manager, qualified Chemist, outdoors, wanted, at once, for Liverpool district. Apply, with full particulars, age, experience, salary required, and if married, to "N.," 55 Percy Street, Bootle.

MANAGER; qualified; a gentleman required to manage and buy for Drug and Dispensing Department in a high-class Store; one who has filled a similar position preferred; salary and interest in profits. Full particulars, Cater, Stoffell & Fortt, Stores, Bath.

PORTER; quick, intelligent; accustomed to a Chemist's business; under 25 years of age. Apply, Secretary, Cooper, Son & Co., Ltd., 80 Gloucester Road, South Kensington, London, S.W.

QUALIFIED Manager for Branch; single; indoors; not under 24; good Prescriber and well acquainted with Photography; excellent references required; half-day off weekly and 3 hours' Sunday duty fortnightly. Full particulars, with photo and salary required, to Henry Critchlow, 161 Monument Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

QUALIFIED man (aged between 30 and 40) wanted to Manage small company business; Pharmacy, Drysaltery, Seeds, Photographic appliances, etc.; must have small capital at command to qualify for managing directorship, and be prepared to commence duties at an early date. 213/20, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Manager for small branch on South Coast; good-class Dispensing and Photographic. Please give full details of previous experience, age, height, salary (outdoors), and if possible photo, "Xeroform" (213/21), Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Assistant (aged about 26) required for Mixed business in town near Manchester; half-holiday weekly; no Sunday duty. Apply, stating usual particulars, to 214/24, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Manager with knowledge of Sight-testing; one with small capital would be granted early succession on easy terms; weekly half-holiday; no Sunday duty; town within easy distance of Manchester or Liverpool. State age, experience, if qualified in Optics, references, and when disengaged. "Castra" (216/35), Office of this Paper.

REGISTERED Dentist wanted for Dental Branch in Lancashire town; must be temperate and good Extractor; knowledge of Mechanical work immaterial. Apply, stating particulars, references, and salary required, to "Dentist," "Abbotsford," Morecambe.

TAYLORS' DRUG CO., LTD., have a few vacancies for qualified Chemists. Kindly send full particulars respecting experience, age, and salary required, and also send recent photo, to the Superintendent, Taylors' Drug Co., Ltd., P.O. Box 141, Leeds.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant required for a good-class Dispensing business in the N.W. district; must be between 24 and 34 years of age, single, and of good experience; indoors. Apply, with usual particulars, 215/7, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, immediately, smart qualified Junior for up-to-date Cnsh business. State age, salary required, and when at liberty, to 212/16, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, qualified Assistant for a few weeks; single; 26 to 30; outdoors; must be a good all-round man, strictly honest, sober, and obliging; small country town. Apply, with testimonials, stating salary required and if at liberty, to "Urgent," Hearon, Squire & Francis, 38 Southwark Street, London, S.E.

WANTED, qualified Assistant, immediately, for one or two months, to manage small Country business; indoors; Extractor and abstrainer preferred; weekly half-holiday; no Sunday duty. Apply, stating salary required, and send references, to Coles, Southam Street, Kineton, Warwick.

WANTED, an Assistant, about 23 to 25 (qualified), for Dispensing business. State age, height, salary (indoors), when disengaged, experience if Dispensing and Photography, names of two last employers, and time with each. 215/38, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, for a small business in the East-end, qualified Manager; middle-aged; single; outdoors; must have a first-class reference for honesty and sobriety. Apply, stating salary required, to 213/16, Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE.

AT Once.—Experienced Traveller required for Lancashire district to call on Medical men (Drugs, Surgical Sundries); preference given to one who could take up a monetary interest in the firm, and option to increase the same as convenient would be given. Apply, "Drugs" (213/18), Office of this Paper.

CLERK with experience: aged about 24. "B. W. H.," 6 Giltspur Street, E.C.

INVOICE Drug Clerk (Junior) wanted. State age, experience, and salary required. Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Liverpool.

JUNIOR Assistants.—A large firm of Manufacturing Chemists has several vacancies for Junior Assistants holding the Minor qualification; applicants should be young, of good address, and energetic business habits. Apply, stating age, salary required, and when disengaged, London experience preferred, "J. A." (231/72), Office of this Paper.

OFFICE, Export Druggists, London.—Managing Clerk with first-class experience of routine of Shipping Invoicing, etc., who has had two or three others under his control; none but those thus qualified entertained; state full particulars and salary expected; good opportunity for competent and energetic man. Apply, with full particulars, to 197/51, Office of this Paper.

PILL Department.—Junior Assistant required by Wholesale London firm; must have had previous experience, including Gelatine-coating of Horse-balls. Apply, "A. C. E." (231/54), Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE wanted, calling on Photographic Dealers, to push the sale of Specialities; must be substantial man, with a sound connection, and able to do business. Reply, in confidence, stating ground covered, name of present firm, and full particulars, to "Photo" (215/33), Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE wanted with good connection among provincial Wholesale Druggists and Manufacturing Perfumers to sell an easy Side-line on commission. Full particulars to "H. C." (211/35), Office of this Paper.

REQUIRED, by Wholesale Druggist's, a man for Wet Counter: only those accustomed to putting-up Oils and heavy goods need apply. State wages, 217/13, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, Traveller, with good connection amongst Chemists in London, to sell a new article; need not interfere with present occupation; good prospects to capable man. H. Harris, Porch House, Soberton, Hants.

WET Counter hand, smart and reliable, wanted for South London factory. Write, stating age, and giving full particulars of experience, to 228/71, Office of this Paper.

WRIGHT, LAYMAN & UMNEY, LTD., Southwark, London, require a Traveller for the West of England for Drugs, Chemicals, Packed Pharmaceuticals, and Wright's Coal-tar Specialities from the beginning of April. Replies, with every detail of past experience, connection, etc., should be addressed to John C. Umney, 48 Southwark Street, London, S.E.

AGENCIES.

AGENCY wanted: Wholesale firm with City office, central for shipping trade, is prepared to undertake the representation of one or two good lines on commission. Apply, first instance, 210/37, Office of this Paper.

PARTNERSHIPS.

ADVERTISER, unqualified, but thoroughly competent, able to invest £750, would like to meet qualified man as Partner in good business. "A. G.," 116 High Street, Hastings.

PARTNERSHIP wanted in sound Wholesale or Retail Chemist's business, with good prospects of expansion; young and energetic; would also consider Purchase of profitable Retail Business; if Retail, City or West-end preferred; if Wholesale, London, Yorkshire, or Lancashire; capital available £660. Give full particulars in first letter, in confidence. Apply, 212/5, Office of this Paper.

PARTNERSHIP wanted in any genuine established business (not Retail) that will bear strict investigation and where a fair income is assured; advertiser is young, well educated, and energetic, and has received excellent London Pharmaceutical training and experience; moderate capital. Reply, in confidence, to "Beta" (218/8), Office of this Paper.

PARTNERSHIP (near City of London).—Manager of old-established Dispensing business, which is offered to him by present proprietor, wants Partner with necessary capital to join him; turnover yearly £5,000; references required. Apply, "Dispensing" (218/3), Office of this Paper.

PROPRIETOR of two businesses on South Coast seeks Partner who will Manage one and introduce £500 to £600; plenty of scope for smart young Pharmacist. "Nerdom" (212/7), Office of this Paper.

APPRENTICESHIPS.

DENTISTRY.—Mr. D. Tudor-Williams, Dentist, Aberdare, has a vacancy for a well-educated youth as Apprentice; personal tuition; experience in all branches of Mechanical Dentistry.

Poisons Schedule on a Card.

We publish a card which shows on the front page the Schedule of Poisons and other poisons provisions which will come into force on April 1; on the back is a supplementary list of poisons. The card is corded to hang up, and will be found most convenient and useful in every pharmacy or wholesale house. Post free for six penny stamps on application to the Book Department, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C. May also be obtained at the published price (4d. per copy) with goods from the following wholesale houses:

Barclay & Sons, Ltd., London.
E. H. Butler & Son, Leicester.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., London and Liverpool.
Glasgow Apothecaries' Co., Ltd., Glasgow.
Goodall, Backhouse & Co., Leeds.
Harkness, Beaumont & Co., Edinburgh.
W. & R. Hatrick & Co., Glasgow.
Hirst, Brooke & Hirst, Ltd., Leeds.
J. Ismay & Sons, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
T. H. Lloyd & Co., Leicester.
S. Maw, Son & Sons, London.
May, Roberts & Co., Clerkenwell Road, E.C.
F. Newbery & Sons, Ltd., London.
W. Paterson & Sons, Aberdeen.
Raines & Co., York.
Raines, Clark & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.
Sangers, Euston Road, London, N.W.
John Thompson, Ltd., Liverpool.
Jas. Woolley, Sons & Co., Ltd., Manchester.

We have received a large number of appreciative notes in regard to the utility of the card, which contains the requisite data for those poisons which are in Part I. or Part II., according to the percentage contained in the admixture or preparation. The card is our copyright publication.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

1s. for 12 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond, prepaid.

RETAIL.

RELIEF till end March; unqualified; 25. 34 Theresa Street, Blaydon-on-Tyne.

JUNIOR (21) in good-class Dispensing business. Whiteside, St. George's Quay, Lancaster.

ASSISTANT, energetic and willing, desires situation near schools. "Velox" (209/2), Office of this Paper.

PART-TIME; outdoors; permanency; thoroughly experienced; 35; references. "Velox," 137 St. George's Road, S.E.

LADY Dispenser, qualified, requires post with Doctor; Bookkeeping, Typing. G. Vickridge, "Grenfell," Worthing.

LADY Dispenser; qualified; Institution and private experience. "Dispenser," 15 St. Julian's Road, Brondesbury, N.W.

MORNING work; reliable, experienced Assistant; Dispensing, Counter, Stock. J. W. Hulme, 24 Frederick Street, W.C.

JUNIOR; 3 years' good knowledge of Dispensing and Front Counter; some Homœopathy. 212/23, Office of this Paper.

EXPERIENCED Assistant, studying, requires part-time situation; West of England. "Statim" (212/15), Office of this Paper.

DISPENSER and Bookkeeper; experienced; good references. Taylor, 3 Florence Terrace, Stonebridge Park, Willesden, N.W.

ASSISTANT; 27; disengaged; all-round experience; good references; energetic. "Photography," 37 Ladbroke Road, London, W.

UNQUALIFIED (23), 5 ft. 7 in., good experience, Photography and Dispensing, wants permanency. Pickup, Birstall, near Leeds.

INDIA.—Assistant (27), unqualified, desires to arrange 4 years' engagement; experienced. "Pentad" (212/13), Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT, single, Extractor, London, Sheffield, or Nottingham preferred, requires situation. "Spes" (212/5), Office of this Paper.

PHARMACIST (young), married, desires position as Manager or Senior in good-class business; thoroughly experienced. Hyslop, 159 East India Road, Poplar.

QUALIFIED; 24; outdoors; provincial good-class business; no Stores; 7½ years' Dispensing, Photographic, Retail; good references. "W. A.," 13 Queens Road, Wisbech.

AS Assistant; experienced in all branches of the Retail business; sober, energetic, and obliging; middle aged; temporary or permanent. "Statim," 63 Turnpike Lane, Hornsey, N.

ASSISTANT (30), unqualified, desires situation; outdoors; 12 years' Retail, 2 years' Wholesale experience; good references; knowledge Photography. "Assistant," 79 Kensington, Liverpool.

DENTAL.—Unqualified Chemist's Assistant, Extractor, able to do Vulcanite work, good Prescriber, used to managing, first-class references, open for engagement; Scotch. 211/10, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT; 27; first-class experience, Retail, Dispensing, and Photographic; highest references; disengaged; permanency required; outdoors. "Statim," Ampney House, Victoria Terrace, Herno Bay.

QUALIFIED Italian Chemist; 27; London, West-end, Continental experience; disengaged April; English, French thoroughly; highest references. Write, Cairoly, Pharmacie Anglaise, Place Alpes, Geneva.

UNQUALIFIED (aged 32), height 5 ft. 10½ in., desires Part-time situation in London, W.C. district; small salary; personal interview requested; used to managing branch. "H. G." (213/6), Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR; 19; 3½ years' experience. "Spes," 1 Brighton Parade, Blackpool.

JOHN PYE, 25 Josephine Avenue, Brixton Hill, S.W., disengaged until March 27.

JUNIOR Assistant; good Family trade. "J. A.," 598 Bury Road, Brightmet, Bolton.

ASSISTANT; qualified; 35; Branch management preferred. "C.," 230 Hunslett Road, Leeds.

QUALIFIED; 24; 7½ years' experience; disengaged. Morgan, 30 King Street, Carmarthen.

ASSISTANT; reliable; good all-round experience. "Veritas," 14 Naden Road, Handsworth.

JUNIOR; tall; age 25; good Counter experience. "Rhubarb," 13 Bromley Road, Walthamstow.

LOCUM; qualified; disengaged; elderly; near London; moderate terms. "F.," 188 Croydon Road, Beckenham.

QUALIFIED; 27; good-class Dispensing, Counter; excellent references. "Energetic," 43 Park Road, Widnes.

ASSISTANT; unqualified; 25; experienced Dispenser; good references. 301 Lower Broughton Road, Manchester.

AS Improver; has a practical knowledge of Photography. Apply, Prime, 100 St. Paul's Road, Sparkbrook, Birmingham.

JUNIOR; knowledge Photography, Dispensing; time study Minor; small salary. "Clark," 6 Cherry Street, Birmingham.

RELIABLE Assistant; 15 years' experience; disengaged; references. Fawcett, "Blencogo," Dinarth Road, Colwyn Bay.

ASSISTANT; 37; married; unqualified; excellent references; disengaged March 17. "A.," 68 Cranbrook Road, Chiswick, W.

S.E. or W.—Dispenser to Doctor or Laboratory Assistant; 5 years' experience; French. Smart, 34 Grosvenor Terrace, Camberwell.

ASSISTANT; unqualified; 26; height 6 ft.; good Salesman and Window-dresser; Store experience; disengaged. "Radinn," Cottenham, Cambs.

QUALIFIED; accustomed to management; temporary or permanent; exceptional experience; salary moderate. "B. P.," 5 Norfolk Road, W.

PART-TIME re-engagement; Chemist or Doctor; Minor student (gentlewoman); Hall qualifications; experienced. Turner, Sillwood, Winchester.

JUNIOR (21), 5 ft. 9 in., 5½ years' Retail and Dispensing, seeks re-engagement; in- or out-doors; South preferred. Garlick, Friskney, Lincolnshire.

JUNIOR; 22; tall; used to Store trade, Dispensing, Photography; London district; outdoors; good references. "P. G.," 28 Riverdale Road, Plumstead, S.E.

JUNIOR or Improver; aged 19; active; 4 years' first-class experience; good appearance; disengaged; reference. W. Wormington, High Wood Road, Uttoxeter, Staffs.

DISPENSER (last 7 years Dispenser to Taunton and Somerset Hospital) open for engagements; Locum or permanency; references, testimonials. 71 East Reach, Taunton.

CITY or North London.—Experienced Junior; abstainer; disengaged; part-time preferred; temporary or permanent; hard worker. "Aspirin," 3 Croxted Road, Dulwich.

"KAMALA," unqualified, long experience, seeks permanency; disengaged March 31st; height 5 ft. 10 in.; references. Write, Gregory & Wrenn, East Street, Taunton.

PART-TIME, as Dispenser, required by young lady with Doctor, Chemist, and Institution; good experience and testimonials. "C. C.," 40 Mayflower Road, Clapham Road, S.W.

HOSPITAL Dispenser; qualified; day or week. Irving, 116a New Kent Road, London.

LOCUM or Part-time; qualified; abstainer; active; disengaged. "Borax," 535 Holloway Road, N.

LOCUM; qualified; excellent references; disengaged. "Caiaa," 21a Castletown Road, West Kensington.

DISPENSER wants Locum work at once. Miss Saul, "Wor-rinho," Worrin Road, Shenfield, Essex.

DISPENSER, Assistant, or Locum; excellent references; London; age 33. "S. S.," 175 Kennington Road, S.E.

DISPENSER desires situation with Chemist; general experience required; small salary. Woodfield, Keynsham.

ASSISTANT; West-end and Store experience; outdoors; or Dispenser; disengaged. "H. G.," 6 Willow Avenue, Barnes, S.W.

MANAGER of one or more large Stores; now holding similar position; Major qualification. Write, "Chemist," 157 Evington Road, Leicester

M.P.S.; Manager, Prescriber; Optics; experienced; good reference; disengaged shortly. "Pharmacist," 14 The Causeway, Teddington, S.W.

ASSISTANT (22), French speaking, requires berth, end April, England or France; tall; good appearance and address; Window-dressing. "Exemol," 12 Arcade, Bournemouth.

JUNIOR, 2 years' experience, seeks re-engagement; Dispensing and Photography; knowledge of Optical work; Extractor and Window-dresser. Oliver, Wesley Mause, Darlaston, Wednesbury.

MANAGER or Senior Assistant; qualified; aged 49; widower; country preferred; home and foreign experience; excellent references. Apply, 211/2, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED.—Advertiser requires experience in a high-class Dispensing business; previous work, Hospital Dispensing only; highest references. Apply, 213/31, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER; qualified; 33; single; energetic, reliable; best London Store experience; good Window-dresser; Photography, Optics. Spooner, 26 Norfolk House Road, Streatham, S.W.

JUNIOR; 22; disengaged; North or Midlands; Dispensing, Dentistry, Photography; undeniable references; part-time or Locum would do. Nichols, 131 St. Peter's Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

ASSISTANT (28), 5 ft. 7 in., desires to re-enter trade; good references; Dispenser, Prescriber; speaks French; London preferred; low salary to start. Apply, "J. F.," 3 Eden Grove, Holloway, N.

CHEMIST, many years' first-class experience, good Prescriber and Dispenser, seeks position as Manager or Senior in good-class Country business; married; excellent testimonials. "C.," 55 Ferme Park Road, Stroud Green, N.

COMPETENT Manager or Assistant; qualified; young and energetic; well recommended; best varied experience, Dispensing, Retail, and Prescribing; Extractor; married; live on premises. 215/18, Office of this Paper.

YORKSHIRE (Leeds District preferred).—Assistant; unexamined; good Countermau; Dispensing, Photographic, Prescribing experience; 23; outdoors; disengaged middle of April. Write, "Notrella" (214/7), Office of this Paper.

PHARMACY ACT, 1908.—Advertiser, thorough business man, good organiser and disciplinarian, is open to act as Director, Superintendent, Buyer, or Manager to a good-class firm; good experience and references. "Progress" (215/31), Office of this Paper.

CHEMISTS or Doctors; as Assistant or Dispenser where qualification is not essential; varied, all-round Country experience; active, willing, competent and trustworthy; abstainer; exceptionally good references; 45; married. "R.," 7 Trinity Terrace, Aber-gavenny.

GERMAN Chemist, 27 years old, speaking French fluently, with some knowledge of English, having had good practice in the Analysis of Urine, Milk, Water, etc., seeks suitable post at a Pharmacy for April or May. Fr. Zillikens, Rottmannstrasse, 26 part., München, Germany.

SENIOR or Manager in good Store; 33; married; disengaged April. 216 G., Office of this Paper.

MANAGER, Assistant, or temporary; qualified; disengaged. "Thymol," 182 Bradford Street, Birmingham.

SCOTCHMAN, 27; qualified; energetic; Store experience, Photography. Kay, 154 St. Andrew's Road, Portsmouth.

ASSISTANT; 26; outdoors; highest reference; part or whole time. "Unqualified," 19 Cleoantina Road, Leyton.

A qualified Manager of large business; now holding similar position; London. "Alpha" (214/4), Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED; disengaged; reliable; Locum, Part time, permanent. "E. L.," 37 Charteris Road, Finsbury Park, N.

UNQUALIFIED, energetic Assistant; outdoors; good all-round experience; sound references. Apply, 40 Lushington Road, N.W.

HOSPITAL, Institution; Locum, Dispenser; registered Chemist and Druggist. "M.P.S.," 31 Cambridge Road, Sidcup, S.E.

MANAGER or Assistant; 32; married; good all-round experience; Prescriber; Photography. "Qualified" (215/6), Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT; unqualified; 29; varied experience; Manchester or Liverpool districts preferred. "Statim" (215/5), Office of this Paper.

DISPENSER, qualified, 25, seeks similar appointment in shop or Institution; West-end experience; highest references. 215/9, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED; 10 years' good-class Dispensing and all-round experience; good references; abstainer. "Capable" (213/39), Office of this Paper.

MANAGER or Locum; smart Counter, Dispensing, Prescribing; good London and country experience; best references. Reply, 218/2, Office of this Paper.

STOCKKEEPER.—Young lady (18) requires berth as Stockkeeper to Chemist; previous experience and good references. "Elsie," 118 Charlton Lane, Charlton, S.E.

JUNIOR; experienced in good-class Dispensing and Counter; reliable, willing, industrious, gentlemanly, and obliging; good appearance and address. 213/15, Office of this Paper.

DISENGAGED; smart Junior Assistant; 23; good Window-dresser, Counterman, and Stockkeeper; excellent references; 6½ years last situation. "Rubwel," 19 Cambray Road, Balham.

BUYER and Manager for well-known Multiple-shop Company requires similar situation, or as Director; every information given in confidence. Write, 213/30, Office of this Paper.

CHEMIST, qualified, with many years in business, is open to Represent first-class Wholesale house, or Manager; highest references. "F.," 55 Ferme Park Road, Stroud Green, N.

WHOLESALE.

A Warehouseman or other capacity. "W.," 33 Aoncia Road, Wood Green, N.

QUALIFIED; 28; Wholesale or Retail; references; abstainer. "Statim," 97 Queen's Road, Brighton.

REPRESENTATIVE requires situation with good Essence house; connection. 214/3, Office of this Paper.

MEDICAL and Surgical Plaster-maker wants situation as above; 20 years' experience. 212/24, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE, splendid Drug connection, open for engagement. "Exceptional," 3 Merton Road, Walthamstow.

SITUATION required; 3 years' apprenticeship; over 10 years' Wholesale and Retail experience. 215/4, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER, Midland connection, open re-engagement; splendid references; scope for energy wanted. "Chemist" (217/21), Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER, connection South and West of England, open for additional line on part-expenses and commission. "T., 61 Cowper Road, Hanwell, London, W.

QUALIFIED; thorough Pharmaceutical training; young; energetic; methodical; Laboratory situation desired; exceptional references. Particulars, 216/27, Office of this Paper.

YOUNG Chemist (21) requires situation as Traveller; 5 years' Retail experience; excellent references. Full particulars on application, 209/20, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER, well introduced, with thorough knowledge of Drug and Allied trades, requires appointment with first-class house as Representative. Apply, 214/19, Office of this Paper.

REQUIRED position as Manager's Assistant; thorough Wholesale Manufacturing training; over 10 years' experience; capable of organising; permanency required. 209/37, Office of this Paper.

ADVERTISER in London next week; Traveller representing London Sundry house in Scotland is open to accept additional Agency with good Drug or Bottle house. 216/34, Office of this Paper.

ADVERTISER, good business experience, capable Accountant, requires engagement; Correspondence, Books, or general work; long references; salary moderate. Reply, "N. M." (118/20), Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER, with large connection South and West of England among Chemists and Doctors, wishes to Represent one or two firms (one Bottle), on part expenses and commission. "W." (214/35), Office of this Paper.

PHARMACEUTICAL Chemist, with varied experience in Laboratories of large manufacturing houses, seeks appointment where energy, tact, experience, and best references would be valued. 217/33, Office of this Paper.

BELGIUM.—Representative for Pharmaceutical products, great success with propaganda of good Specialities, would like to Represent some more English firms; good references. Write, "E. J.," 11 Square Marie Louise, Brussels.

GENERAL Management, Manufacturing, Buying, Advertising.—Qualified Chemist, with wide experience in above, desires responsible position with good firm; efficient Organiser. Particulars to W. Webster, 12 Dundonald Road, Brondesbury Park, N.W.

ASSOCIATE, R.C.Sc.(Dub.), seeks employment in the Laboratory of a Public Analyst, or of a firm of Chemical or Pharmaceutical Manufacturers; moderate salary; advertiser has been working at Foods and Drugs. Address, "Alembic" (209/27), Office of this Paper.

PHARMACEUTICAL Chemist (32), total abstainer, several years' practical experience of Wholesale Manufacturing Processes and General Analytical work, together with sound commercial knowledge, desires responsible position with first-class firm. "Energy" (215/29), Office of this Paper.

MANUFACTURING Pharmacist, with extensive London experience of General Manufacturing and Specialities, is open to engagement as Chemist in Wholesale house; Analyst; commercial experience of all departments; investment considered if desired. "J. M." (217/35), Office of this Paper.

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND.—Advertiser, single (28), desires position as Representative to good house; thorough knowledge Drugs, Instruments, Photography; capable; energetic; good knowledge Colonial requirements; Colonial experience; or would accept good paying Agencies. 212/2, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE; gentleman with thorough knowledge of the Drug, Sundries, Specialities, Photographic, and Perfume trade requires position as Representative to a good house; has had 5 years' excellent experience on the road with first-class firm; willing to entertain foreign journey; good references. Apply, "Energy" (213/19), Office of this Paper.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MCADAM & TUCKNISS, Sharedealers, 30 Tranquil Vale, Blackheath, S.E. Telephone 81 Lee Green.

SHARES FOR SALE (free of commission, subject).—100 C. Ash 5½ per cent. Preference, 23s. 9d.; 130 Evans Lescher Preference, £5 4s. 6d. o.d.; 120 Idris "A" 6 per cent. Preference, 9s. 3d., 60 "A" Ordinary, 7s. 10½d.; 130 J. Knight old Ordinary shares, 23s. 10½d.; 100 Peek Frean Preference, 21s. 6d.; 200 Molassine 7 per cent. Preference, 18s. 3d.

WANTED (subject).—100 Allen & Hanbury "A" Preference, 24s. 6d.; 300 J. C. & J. Field Ordinary, 7s. 6d., and 200 Preference, 14s., please offer.

List of shares for sale and wanted sent free on application. Bankers, London and County. Established 1898.

VERY HANDSOME MAHOGANY SHOP FITTINGS.—In excellent condition, as good as new.—2 mahogany Window Enclosures, glazed plate glass and fitted inside with plate-glass shelves, etc.; 10-ft. very fine Wall Case, in two heights; 16-ft. Drug Fitting, fitted with Poison Cupboard and mirror centre, carved brackets and span-rails; 12-ft. Counter, with drawers behind and plate-glass cases in front; exceptionally handsome Screen and Counter, with Sponge Case, etc.; £65 the lot; would be divided to suit customer; several other cheaper sets in stock. PHILIP JOSEPHS & SONS, LTD., 83 Old Street, Goswell Road, London, E.C.

WE HAVE WHAT YOU REQUIRE, Drug Fittings, Counters, Wall-cases, Dispensing-screens, Perfume-cases, etc., in almost all sizes; second-hand; condition first-class; prices reasonable. Write for sketches and details giving approximate sizes, or call and inspect. RUDDUCK & CO., 262 OLD STREET, E.C.

DENTAL MECHANIC.—T. Barton, 194 Mansfield Road, Nottingham. Telephone 3898. Best workmanship in Vulcanite, Gold, D.A., etc.; Crowns, Bridges, and Inlays a speciality; prompt despatch my leading feature; repairs per return; every assistance and advice given to clients.

REGISTERED WOMEN WANTED.

The Association of Women Pharmacists invites all qualified women to join, as it is unable to fill present vacancies. Particulars of membership, etc., to be had from the Hon. Secretary, Miss Bedell, care of Miss Buchanan, Gordon Hall, Gordon Square, London, W.C.

Dose Tables for Students of Pharmacy.

A TWENTY-FOUR page booklet showing the adult doses in ordinary cases of the principal medicinal agents, with metric equivalents for dispensing and a complete table of atomic weights, comprising the B.P. figures and the International Committee's latest pronouncements (O=16 and H=1). The booklet measures 4 in. by 2½ in., and can be carried in the vest pocket. To be obtained from THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST (Book Department), 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., for THREE PENNY STAMPS PER COPY, POST FREE.

TO Apprentices, Juniors, etc.—If you wish to pass the Preliminary quickly and with little trouble, write to Mr. Charles Harker, who will coach you by post; thorough systematic teaching; numerous successes in 3 and 6 months; special attention given to those of neglected education; 85 per cent. recent successes; terms very moderate. Charles Harker, 239 Chapter Road, Cricklewood, London, N.W.

Bernard Slack's Birthday

as a business increaser has now come round again. My Birthday present to all new Clients whose fee for the year is received by March 14 is a File of Advices that have been successful in nearly 600 Pharmacies. That is, in addition to the usual 52 Advices, I shall send you about 100 old ones, these latter at once.

Latest Testimonial from Lancashire.

Dated 26th February, 1909.

"By experimenting with a combination of two of your ideas, I have had quite a record week, taking 3½ times as much during the week as I was doing when I first joined you two years ago, whilst my general sale of 'Cough Cure' is quite six times as much."

Now send for my FREE Booklet at once, and its sequel entitled, "DON'T TAKE MY WORD."

BERNARD SLACK, Princes Chambers, Wolverhampton.

THE MOST POPULAR DANCE
OF THE SEASON FOR CHEMISTS IS THE
JUNIOR PHARMACY BALL.

It will take place this year at the

Portman Rooms, on Wednesday, March 10.

Mortlake Mann's Orchestra. Tickets (including Supper and Light Refreshments), 7s. 6d. each, from the Hon. Secretary, Mr. J. E. Southon, 8 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C., or any of the Stewards.

BUILD UP YOUR BUSINESS

by using bright, up-to-date methods. Systematic Advertising, and attractive Window Displays, thereby showing the public in your locality that you are absolutely up-to-date in every respect. Booklet "How to Increase your Business," explaining my Business-pulling System, sent free to Chemists [on receipt of post-card.

J. R. B. ALLISON, Chemist and Business Specialist, **RETTFORD.**

Exchange Column—Bargains.

TERMS.

One halfpenny per word with name and address. One penny per word if we register the address and attach a number.
No Advertisement inserted for less than 6d.

FOR DISPOSAL.

APPARATUS.

APPARATUS and chemicals (experimental) for sale; suit student for home work; cost £10 and formerly advertised at £5; sell at £3; going abroad. Cox, 75a Hollywell Street, Hurst Hill, Bilston.

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

"CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST" for 1908, September 12th missing, ready for binding; "Diary" (1909). Offers to Hirst, "Sunnyside," Maldon, Essex.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

SCALE paraffin wax (3½ cwt.) for sale; cost £6 1s. 1d.; what offer? sample free on application. C. Howship, Wall Hill, Leek, Staffs.

OVERSTOCKED.—5 cwt. P. Iridis, 30s. cwt., cask free; parcels, 28 lb., at 5d. lb.; sample 1d.; suitable for face or tooth powder. BELL, Binfield House Works, Clapham, London.

FORMULÆ.

FORMULA for sale; cheap sauces, 4d. gal. FRANCE, 42 Vartry Road, London.

EMBROCCATION; 10d. per gal.; thick, creamy, and unseparable; send 2s. 6d. for formula. EVERITT, 131 Forest Road, Loughton, Essex.

BLOOD-MIXTURE, rheumatic embrocation, furniture-cream, toilet-cream; 9d. each, 2s. 6d. lot. LYLE, 17 Little Russell Street, Brighton.

FORMULÆ for influenza-mixture, pile-cure, mange-lotion; 1s. 6d. each, or 3s. 6d. the three; hundreds sold. 214/33, Office of this Paper.

OPTICAL AND PHOTOGRAPHIC.

NEW Leitz microscope; cost £6 10s.; mahogany case; accept £3. Lovatt, Todmorden.

THORNTON-PICKARD ½-pl. Ruby camera. Ruby lens, tripod shutter, 3 slides; listed £13; price £5 5s. GLOVER, Chemist, St. Helens.

PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.

WHAT offers?—3 doz. 10½d., ½ doz. 1s. 6d. chemist's emulsion; 9 doz. Hale's wine. BELLAMY, Barnsley.

SHARES.

SHARES for Sale. See p. 66.

SHOP FITTINGS.

180 SHOP-ROUNDS, gilt labels, good condition, as Maw's Fig. 1382-1384; cheap to clear. HUMPHREY, Chemist, Cleethorpes.

MAHOGANY counter, 8 ft., cases in front; 6-ft. dispensing-screen; 8-ft. wall-case; for sale cheap. OSWAL DAVIES, Arcade, Pontypridd.

CHECK-TILL. O'Brien's latest receipt-issuing, coin exhibitor; cost £10 10s.; new December last; what offers? CHURCHARD, Harleston, Norfolk.

DISPENSING-COUNTER, 5 ft. long, mirror, four glass cases, sponge-case with wire cage in front, £10; large earboy, 10s.; pill-machine, 9s. 213/26, Office of this Paper.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHITE marble American soda-fountain (6 taps); in good running condition. FOWDEN, Chemist, Altrincham.

OPTICAL trial-case and frames, new; O'Brien's voucher-till, good condition; 3 guineas; bargain. 215/11, Office of this Paper.

SHOP-ROUNDS, stoppered (over 100), 10-40 oz., wide and small mouthed; pair of French scales and weights (stamped); pestle and mortar; emulsifier; electric 5-celled battery, etc. 217/9, Office of this Paper.

O'BRIEN'S check-till, equal to new, cost £8 8s., price £5 5s.; 1 cwt. glycerin, 70s.; crate, unopened, best pale-blue dis. bottles, 7s. 6d. gross; 20 lb. antiseptic gums, 8d. lb.; all carriage paid. W. HUTTONS, Holbeck Moor, Leeds.

"CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST," "Pharmaceutical Journal," "British and Colonial Druggist," last 14 years; brass pestle and mortar, weighs 60 lb.; what offers? exchange patents; Codex wanted. GUTTERIDGE, Chemist, Dewsbury.

BEST offer, carriage paid.—10 oz. ess. bergam. super., 1 oz. morph. hydroch., 14 1-oz. bots. Urotropin, 1 oz. quinine valerian (Howards'); set 8 dental forceps, steel (Maw's), and mouth mirror in leather pouch; excellent condition. BARKER, Chemist, Buckley.

WANTED.

VEEDEE vibrator; cheap for cash. 214/32, Office of this Paper. 30 GR. and 60-gr. suppository-mould; also cachet-machine. 18 Formosa Street, W.

ESSENCE coppers (empty) wanted; sizes 12 and 25 lb. Particulars to 227/58, Office of this Paper.

DENTAL instruments for fillings and scaling wanted. State price to "DENTIST," Abbotsford, Morecambe.

SHOP-ROUNDS, gold labelled; also 10-ft. drawers and lockers. LOCKWOOD'S, LTD., Chemists, Harpurhey, Manchester.

MINOR, Major, Chemists' books.—Send prepaid for valuation; cash offers per return. GOWER, Bookseller, Waterloo, Liverpool.

GOOD mixer, Gardner's preferred, suitable for fine powders. Send full particulars, MARKS, 4 Brigstock Road, Thornton Heath.

"PHARMACEUTICAL Formulas," any edition; also surplus stock of patents, optical goods, etc. RONCHETTI, Chemist, Thornaby-on-Tees.

MAHOGANY upright plate-glass case for dispensing-counter, 5 ft. long, 2 ft. 6 in. high, 6 or 8 in. deep; cheap. DALE, 76 Meadow Street, Weston-super-Mare.

ADDRESSES WANTED.

WILL any brother Chemist give me the address of a Mr. Maxted, late 21 Percy Street, Hanley, Almanac Agent? MCINTYRE, Ellesmere.

Coming Events.

Notices for insertion under this heading should be received by the Editor on Wednesday of each week.

Monday, March 8.

Royal Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, London, W.C., at 8 P.M. Mr. Leon Gaster on "Modern Methods of Artificial Illumination." (Cantor Lecture IV.)

Tuesday, March 9.

Oldham Pharmaceutical Association, Oriental Restaurant, Church Terrace, at 7.30 P.M. Mr. H. Bagshaw on "Visual Optics."

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., at 8 P.M. Evening meeting. Dr. Harden, F.I.C., on "The Relations to Pharmacology of Some Recent Advances in Biological Chemistry."

Wednesday, March 10.

Royal Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, London, W.C., at 8 P.M. Mr. Walter Rosenham on "The Application of the Microscope to the Study of Metals."

Junior Pharmacy Ball, Portman Rooms, Baker Street, London, W., at 9 P.M. Tickets, including supper and light refreshments during the evening, 7s. 6d. each, from the Hon. Secretary, Mr. J. E. Southon, 8 Leadenhall Street, E.C. Mr. Mortlake Mann's orchestral band has been engaged, and the entire suite of the Portman Rooms is to be used.

Newcastle-on-Tyne Chemists' Association, Hôtel Métropole, West Clayton Street, at 8 P.M. Trade matters.

Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association, 36 York Place. Visit to Inveresk Paper Mills.

Brighton Association of Pharmacy, 58 King's Road, at 9 P.M. Report of the buying club and discussion on the granting of licences under the Poisons and Pharmacy Act.

Huddersfield Chemists' Association, Queen Hotel, at 7.30 P.M. Whist-drive. Tickets (including supper) 2s. 6d. each, from Mr. W. T. Armitage, Hon. Secretary, 62 Westbourne Road, Marsh.

Manchester Pharmaceutical Association, Chemical Club Rooms, Victoria Hotel, at 7.30 P.M. Dr. O. V. Darbishire, lantern-lecture on "The Importance of Fungi in the Economy of Nature."

Thursday, March 11.

West Ham Chemists' Association, London Tavern, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C., at 7 P.M. Annual dinner, at which Sir John H. Bethell, M.P., Mr. R. Winfrey, M.P., Mr. T. Tyrer, Mr. C. B. Allen, Mr. R. A. Robinson, and others have promised to be present. Tickets (5s. each) can be obtained from Mr. J. E. Evans, 69 Leytonstone Road, Stratford, E. The annual meeting of the Association will take place at 3 P.M. at the Earlham Hall, Forest Gate, E.

Bath Pharmaceutical Association, Literary Institution, at 8.15 P.M. Mr. W. J. Hallett on "Colour Photography."

Isle of Thanet Chemists' Association, Queen's Hotel, Cliftonville, Margate, at 7 P.M. Annual dinner. Mr. A. E. Hobbs (Tunbridge Wells) will be present. Tickets (5s. each) from Mr. H. R. Gibbs, Hon. Secretary, Margate.

Liverpool Chemists' Association, Royal Institution, Colquitt Street, at 8 P.M. Conversazione and lantern-lecture by Dr. W. Murray Cairns on "Japan." Tickets (1s. 6d. each) from Mr. G. V. C. Last, Hon. Secretary, 157A Lodge Lane.

North Staffordshire Chemists' Association, Roebuck Hotel, Stoke, at 6.30 P.M. Mr. Jas. Grier, M.Sc., on "The Education of the Pharmacist in the Light of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act."

Friday, March 12.

Royal Institution of Great Britain, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, London, W., at 9 P.M. Mr. Sidney George Brown on "Modern Submarine Telegraphy."

South-Western Polytechnic Institute, Manresa Road, Chelsea, London, S.W., at 8 P.M. Presentation of prizes and certificates to students by Professor H. A. Miers, D.Sc., Principal of the London University.

Harrogate Pharmaceutical Association. Annual dinner.

THE ANNUAL DINNER of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain will take place at the Holborn Restaurant on May 18.

THE meeting of the Leeds Chemists' Association which was to have been held on March 10 is postponed to the 24th.

THE annual dinner of the Thames Valley Chemists' Association will be held in the Victoria Hall, Criterion Restaurant,

London, on March 24. Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones has promised to attend the function.

THE Dundee Chemists' Assistants' and Apprentices' Association will hold an "At Home" on March 24 in the Foresters' (Large) Hall. Tickets (gentlemen's 4s., lady's 3s. 6d.) from Mr. F. A. Mackay, 177 Albert Street.

LONDON CHEMISTS' GOLF CLUB.—Play in the first monthly medal competition will take place over the Clingford course during the first week of April. Members, who may choose a day most suitable to themselves for playing, are requested to send their handicaps or scores to the Secretary (Mr. Wm. Duncan, 52 Shaftesbury Road, Hornsey Rise, N.) not later than March 17, and also notify him the day on which they intend to compete. The latter notice must reach the Secretary before the day of play.

THE London Chemists' Association are arranging for a dinner to be held on April 1 in the King's Hall, Holborn Restaurant, W.C., to commemorate the passing of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act. Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, barrister-at-law, will be in the chair. Several members of the House of Lords and the House of Commons have promised to be present, these including Lord Weardale, Sir Batty Tukey, Mr. T. H. W. Idris, Mr. R. Winfrey, and Dr. Rutherford. Ladies are invited. Tickets, 6s. 6d. each, from Mr. J. Wellesley Douglas (Hon. Secretary), 19 Kennington Terrace, Kennington Park, London, S.E.

College Notes.

GLASGOW SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.—The students of this College, accompanied by the Principal (Mr. J. Lothian) and Mr. P. Fenton, visited the Gartsherrie Ironworks, Coatbridge, on February 25. A very profitable forenoon was spent by the students, who were escorted through the various departments by the two works' chemists, who explained the various processes. The ammonia-plant was especially interesting.

INTER-PHARMACY LEAGUE.—South of England College v. London College.—This match was played at Acton on February 27 in inclement weather. The "South," winning the toss, pressed strongly during the first half. Buckley eventually put the ball into the net, but the goal was disallowed. However, a few minutes afterwards Dawson scored the only goal of the match. The London were to the front after the interval, but Arthur and Frearson, defending splendidly, prevented them equalising. The game accordingly terminated in a win for the South of England by one goal to nothing. The South of England College by winning the match are this season's cup-winners.

Where to Study.

THE following educational institutions are advertising in this issue:

Muter's (South London) School of Pharmacy, 325 Kennington Road, S.E.

London College of Pharmacy, 323 Clapham Road, London, S.W.

South of England College of Pharmacy, 186 Clapham Road, London, S.W.

Manchester College of Pharmacy, 225A and 227A Oxford Road, Manchester.

Northern College of Pharmacy, 100 and 102 Burlington Street, Manchester.

Leeds College of Pharmacy, Leeds.

North of England School of Pharmacy, 55 Northumberland Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Recent Wills.

The dates in parentheses refer to the issue of "The Chemist and Druggist" in which the deaths of the testators were reported.

MR. JOHN MARLAR, chemist and dentist, Halstead, Essex, left estate valued at 2,931l. 5s. 5d. gross (C. & D., December 5, 1908, p. 856).

MR. THOMAS FREDERICK BLAND, of Norton, Stourbridge, mineral-water manufacturer and pharmacist, and for many years Hon. Secretary of the Stourbridge Dispensary, who died on February 5, left estate valued at 6,367l.

MR. JOSEPH WILD, chemist and druggist, of Clayton-le-Moors, formerly in business at Burnley, left estate of the gross value of 25,603l. 18s., of which the net personality has been sworn at 25,451l. 18s. 1d. (C. & D., January 30, p. 45).

THE FIRST CONSIGNMENT NOW TO HAND.

We are open to Contract over this Year for the new

“A1” COD LIVER OIL

Manufactured by us at our - - -
factories, LOFOTEN & KABELVAAG,

AT THE FOLLOWING EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES:—

5/- per gallon, in Winchesters

12 Winchesters, 4 9 ; 36 Winchesters, 4 6 gall. In original Tin-lined Casks, 4 3 gall.

In 8 oz. and 16 oz. DISPENSING BOTTLES, 5/- and 9/6 per doz., with the usual reductions for quantities.

CAPSULED AND LABELLED WITH THE “EN NORSK FISKER” LABEL.

THIS OFFER IS ONLY FOR THE PRESENT,

and is subject to withdrawal without notice if the present unfavourable conditions continue.

The new oil as received proves to be of very high quality both as to colour and flavour.

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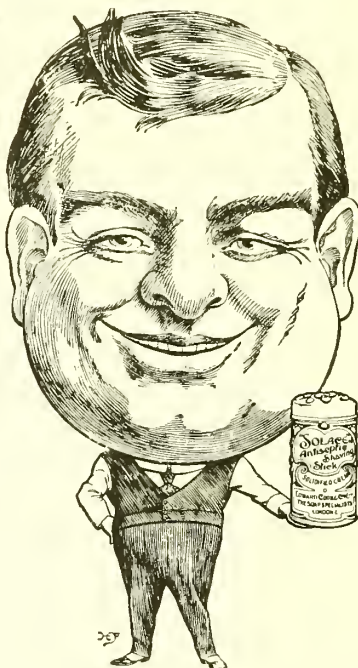
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Anglo-American Pharm. Co., Ltd.
Beetham, M., & Son
Bell, John, & Co.
Blackie, R.
British Drug Houses, Ltd.
Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.
Burroughs Wellcome & Co.
Bush, W. J., & Co., Ltd.
Curling, G. Wyman, & Co.
Davenport, J. T., Ltd.
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.
Hay, William, Ltd.
Hewlett, C. J., & Son
Kutnow, S., & Co., Ltd.
Lorimer & Co., Ltd.
Mandall & Co., Ltd.
Martindale, W.
Newhall & Mason
Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd.
Oldfield, Pattinson & Co.
Oppenheimer, Son & Co.
Owbridge, W. T., Ltd.
Parke, Davis & Co.
Potter & Clarke
Randall & Son, Ltd.
Ransom, W., & Son
Reitmeyer & Co.
Sankyo & Co.
Shirley Bros., Ltd.
Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd.
Squire & Sons
Standard Tablet & Pill Co.
Stevenson & Howell, Ltd.
Thompson & Capper
Wand Mfg. Co.
Woolleys, Ltd.
(See also WHOLESALE)

CHEST PROTECTORS

Schutze, F., & Co.
Solport Bros.
Wood, Vincent

CHLORIDE OF LIME

Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd.

CHLOROFORM

Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
May & Baker, Ltd.
Morson, T., & Son
Smith, T. & H., Ltd.

CIGARS AND CIGARETTES

Hovenden, R., & Sons, Ltd.
Singleton & Cole, Ltd.

CITRIC ACID AND CITRATES

Davy Hill & Hodgkinsons, Ltd.
Howards & Sons, Ltd.
Lloyd, T. H., & Co.
Morson, T., & Son
Sturge, John & E.

CLINICAL THERMOMETERS

Burge, Warren & Ridgley, Ltd.
Darton, F., & Co.
Hicks, J. J.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd.
Rose, Carl
Zeal, G. H.

CLOTH BALLS

Senior, A., & Co.

COCOA

Cadbury Bros., Ltd.
Frame Food Co.
International Plasman, Ltd.
Oppenheimer Son & Co., Ltd.
Van Houten & Zoon

COAL TAR SPECIALITIES

Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd.
COU-LIVER OIL
Aarsaether, Brodr.
Alhretson, A., & Co.
Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Alliance Drug & Chem. Co.
Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.
Davy Hill & Hodgkinsons, Ltd.
Devold, Peder
Evans Sons Lescher Webb, Ltd.
Hearon, Squire & Francis, Ltd.
Jervell & Co., Ltd.
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd.
Woolley, J. S., Sons, & Co., Ltd.
Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd.
Zimmermann, C., & Co.

COLOURS, BEVERAGE, ETC.

Cresp-Martineq
Stevenson & Howell, Ltd.
(See also DAIRY ADJUNCTS)

COMBS

Hovenden, R., & Sons, Ltd.
Kent, G. B., & Sons, Ltd.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
May, Roberts & Co.
Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd.
Sangers

CORKS

Mitchell, N. W., & Sons, Ltd.

COUNTER ADJUNCTS

Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.

COUNTER SPECIALITIES

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Davy Hill & Hodgkinsons, Ltd.
Hewlett, C. J., & Son
Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd.
Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd.
Woolleys, Ltd.

CREAM OF TARTAR

Davy Hill & Hodgkinsons, Ltd.

CREOSOTE

Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.
Burt, Boulton & Hayward
Morson, T., & Son

CYANIDES

May & Baker, Ltd.

DAIRY ADJUNCTS

Benger's Food, Ltd.
Fullwood, R. J., & Bland
Tomlinson & Hayward, Ltd.

DEAFNESS AIDS

Hawkesley, T.

DENTAL MECHANICS

Fentiman, A. G.
Fentiman, A. J., & Co.
Halder, E. C.
Wardale & Co.

DENTIFRICES

Anglo-American Dentifrice Co.
Beecham, T.
Beiersdorf, P., & Co.
Bell, John, & Co.
Blackie, R.
Burroughs Wellcome & Co.
Calvert, F. C., & Co.
Christy, T., & Co.
Cook, E., & Co., Ltd.
Eucryl, Ltd.
Jewsbury & Brown
Lambert & Pharmacal Co.
McKesson & Robbins
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Meyer-Sander Dental Supply
Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd.
Odol Chemical Works
Parke, Davis & Co.
Sododont (Richards)
Standard Tablet & Pill Co.
Woods, W., & Son

DIABETIC BREAD AND FOOD

Callard & Co.
Van Abbott, G., & Sons

DISINFECTANTS

Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.
Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.
Burt, Boulton & Hayward, Ltd.
Calvert, F. C., & Co.
Condy & Mitchell, Ltd.
Dalnas, A. de St., & Co.
Edwards, W., & Son
Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds, Ltd.
Kay Bros., Ltd.
Lambert Pharmacal Co.
McDougall Bros.
Morris Little & Son, Ltd.
Rowan, A., & Brother
Sanitas Co., Ltd.
Standardised Disinfectants Co., Ltd.

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Edwards, W., & Son
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Kay Bros., Ltd.
Lambert Pharmacal Co.
McDougall Bros.
Morris Little & Son, Ltd.
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Kay Bros., Ltd.
Lambert Pharmacal Co.
McDougall Bros.
Morris Little & Son, Ltd.
Rowan, A., & Brother
Sanitas Co., Ltd.
Standardised Disinfectants Co., Ltd.
Tomlinson & Hayward, Ltd.
Tugwood & Wilton
Willows, Francis B. & T.
Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd.
Zimmermann, C., & Co.

DIGESTIVE PRODUCTS

Armour & Co., Ltd.
Benger's Food, Ltd.
Fairchild Bros. & Foster
Parke, Davis & Co.
Reitmeyer & Co.
Squire & Sons
Zimmermann, C., & Co.

DOG BISCUITS AND PREPS.

Spratt's Patent, Ltd.

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES

Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd.
Barclay & Sons, Ltd.
Berliner, Arthur
Burge, Warren & Ridgley
Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.
Chemists' Co-operative Wholesale
Christy, T., & Co.
Cook, Alfred, & Co.
Curling, G. Wyman, & Co.
Edwards, W., & Son
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb
Fecher, M. J.
Hay, J. B., & Co.
Hewlett, C. J., & Sons
Hovenden, R., & Sons, Ltd.
Improved Mailing-case Co.
Ingram, J. G., & Son
Johnsen & Jorgensen, Ltd.
Lennon, Ltd.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
May, Roberts & Co.
Murdoch, John, & Co.
Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd.
Pothe, H., & Co.
Quelch, H. C., & Co.
Reuter, R. J.
Sangers
Schutze, F., & Co.
Seabury & Johnson
Solport Bros.
Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd.
Tidman & Son, Ltd.
Toogood, W., Ltd.
Viscose Co., Ltd.
Wood, Vincent
Woolley, J., Sons & Co.

DRUGS, CRUDE

Curling, G. Wyman, & Co.

Potter & Clarke, Ltd.

Ransom, W., & Son

DYES

Judson, D., & Son

Whitaker & Co.

EAU DE COLOGNE

Farina, J. M.

Farina, J. M. (No. 4)

Fickus, Courtenay & Co.

McCracken, J. & R.

Reuter, R. J.

Schutze, F., & Co.

Van Oppen, Ross & Co.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITU-

TIONS

Bath and West of England Col-

lege of Pharmacy

Birmingham and Midland Col-

lege of Pharmacy

City of London College

Edinburgh Central School of

Pharmacy

Glasgow School of Pharmacy

Leeds College of Pharmacy

Liverpool School of Pharmacy

London College of Pharmacy

Manchester College of Pharmacy

Muter's (So. Lond.) School of

Pharmacy

North of England School of

Pharmacy

Northern College of Pharmacy

Pelman School of Memory

School of Pharmacy

South of England College of

Pharmacy

Westminster College of Phar-

macy

EMULSIONS, COD - LIVER

OIL, ETC.

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.

Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.

Blackie, R.

Boulton, J., & Co.

Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.

Davy Hill & Hodgkinsons

Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.

Faulding, F. H., & Co.

Harker, Stagg & Morgan, Ltd.

Hearon, Squire & Francis, Ltd.

Lorimer & Co., Ltd.

Oldfield, Pattinson & Co.

Parke, Davis & Co.

Woolley, Jas. Sons, & Co.

Woolleys, Ltd.

ESSENCES, CONCRETE

Lantier, Fils

Murray, O., & Co., Ltd.

Roure-Bertrand, fils

Schmoller & Bompard

EFFERVESCENT PREPS.

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Bishop, Alfred, Ltd.
Blackie, R.
Bristol-Myers Co.
Cox, A. H., & Co., Ltd.
Davy Hill & Hodgkinsons
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Katnow, S., & Co., Ltd.
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Lorimer & Co., Ltd.
Martindale, W.
Newball & Mason
Parke, Davis & Co.
Potter & Clarke
Shirley Bros.
Standard Tablet & Pill Co.
Sturge, John & E.
Tidman & Son, Ltd.
Tyrer, T., & Co., Ltd.
Wright, Layman & Umney

ELASTIC HOSIERY

Ayrton, Sanders & Co., Ltd.
Berliner, Arthur
Haywood, J. H.
Jackson, Röhrs, & Co.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Wood, Vincent

EMERY AND CLOTH

Oakey, J., & Sons, Ltd.

ENEMAS

Armstrong, M. D.
Bailey, W. H., & Son
Baird Bros.
Burge, Warren & Ridgley
Dunlop Rubber Co.
Hay, J. R., & Co.
Ingram, J. G., & Son
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Toogood, W., Ltd.
Warne, W., & Co., Ltd.

EPSOM SALTS

Howards & Sons, Ltd.

ESSENCES, SOL. AND FRUIT

Alliance Drug & Chem. Co.
Bailes Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.
Barnett & Foster
Bush, W. J., & Co., Ltd.
Cresp-Martineq
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb
Hay, Wm., Ltd.
Hilbert, Max
London Essence Co.
Lorimer & Co., Ltd.
Newball & Mason
Ronne-Bertrand fils
Spencer, J., Son & Co.
Stevenson & Howell, Ltd.
Whittaker, A.

ETHERS

Bailes Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
May & Baker, Ltd.
Tyrer, T., & Co., Ltd.
White, A., & Sons

EUCALYPTUS OIL

Alliance Drug & Chem. Co.
Bailes Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.

ETHYL CHLORIDE

Duncan, Flockhart & Co.

EXTRACT OF HERBS

Newball & Mason

Potter & Clarke

EXTRACTS (MEDICINAL)

Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd.
Chemists' Co-operative Wholesale
Hewlett, O. J., & Son
Ransom, W., & Son
(See also WHOLESAL DRUGGISTS)

FEEDING BOTTLES

Brefitt, E., & Co., Ltd.
Fecher, M. J.
Hovenden, R., & Sons, Ltd.
Kilner Bros., Ltd.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Renter, R. J.
Sangers'
Savory & Moore, Ltd.
Sonhall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd.

FERTILIZERS

Witb's Chemical Manure Co.

FILLING MACHINES

Roberts' Pat. Fill. Machine Co

FOODS, SPECIAL

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Ayrton, Sanders & Co., Ltd.
Benger's Food, Ltd.
Brand & Co., Ltd.
Gallard & Co.
Fairchild Bros. & Foster
Frame Food Co., Ltd.
International Plasmone, Ltd.
Lemco, Ltd.
Menley & James, Ltd.
Miol Manufacturing Co.
Natural Food Co., Ltd.
Ridge's Royal Food Mills
Wander, A.

FILTERS (WATER)

Berkefeld Filter Co., Ltd.

FLY CATCHERS

Smith, J. H., & Co.
Strong, Christy

FOODS, INFANTS'

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Benger's Food, Ltd.
Davy Hill & Hodgkinsons
Frame Food Co., Ltd.
Lofthouse & Saltmer
Natural Food Co., Ltd.
Willows, Francis B. & T.

FORMALDEHYDE

Audesol Works
Burt, Boulton & Haywood
Tngwood & Wilton

FULLER'S EARTH

Mumford, G. S., & Sons

FUMIGATORS

Manitas Co., Ltd.

GELATIN AND GLUE

Boehm, F., Ltd.

GLAUBER'S SALT

Bramwell, E., & Son
Howards & Sons, Ltd.
Nichols Chemical Co., Ltd.

GLYCERIN

Alliance Drug & Chem. Co.
Boehm, F., Ltd.

Price's Patent Candle Co.

GOLD PAINT

Judson, D., & Son

GRINDERS

Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd.
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Willows, Francis B. & T.

GUMS

Fink, F., & Co.

HAIR PREPARATIONS

Capsuloid Co., Ltd.
Daisy, Ltd.
Dubosch & Gillingham
Edwards' "Hariane" Co.
Harker, Stagg & Morgan
"Nyto" Co.
Robare's Aureoline
Rowland, A., & Sons
Woolleys, Ltd.

HAT DYES

Whittaker & Co.

HERBS

Potter & Clarke
United Drug Co.

HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICINES

Ashton & Parsons, Ltd.
Epps, J., & Co., Ltd.
Keene & Ashwell, Ltd.
Leath & Ross

HOT-WATER BOTTLES

Berliner, Arthur
Burge, Warren & Ridgley
Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd.
Fulham Pottery & Cheavins
Filter Co., Ltd.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
May, Roberts & Co.
Sonhall Bros. & Barclay
Wood, Vincent

HOTELS

Esmond Hotel
Kingsley Hotel
Thackeray Hotel

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE

May & Baker, Ltd.
Sanitas Co., Ltd.

Tyrer, T., & Co., Ltd.

HYPOPHOSPHITES

May & Baker, Ltd.
Merck, E.

Tyrer, T., & Co., Ltd.

INHALERS

Christy, T., & Co.
Fecher, M. J.

Sangers

INK

Bewley & Draper, Ltd.
Hickisson, A. B.
Boehm, F., Ltd.
Carmichael, F. J., & Co.
Shirley Bros., Ltd.
Smith, B. A., & Co.

INSECTICIDES

Ace Chemical Co., Ltd.
Corry & Co., Ltd.
Smith, B. A., & Co.
Tomlinson & Hayward, Ltd.
Woolleys, Ltd.

IODINE AND IODIDES

Atkinson, G., & Co.
Howards & Sons, Ltd.
Merck, E.
Morson, T., & Son
Whiffen, Thos.
Wink, J. A., & Co.

ITROSYL

Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.

JARS AND POTS

Brefitt, E., & Co., Ltd.
Cook, A., & Co.
Johnson & Jorgensen, Ltd.
Kilner Bros., Ltd.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Pothe, H., & Co.
Reuter, R. J.
Stipendium Stopper Co.
Toogood, W., Ltd.

LACTOBACIL. EDUCTS

Wilcox, Jozean & Co.

LAMPS, DISINFECTING

McDougall Bros.

LANOLINE

Burroughs Wellcome & Co.
Christy, T., & Co.
Sangers'

LANTERNS

Butcher, W., & Sons
Reynolds & Branson, Ltd.

LARD

Chemists' Co-operative Wholesale
Ewen, J., & Sons

LEATHERS

Solport Bros.

LIME JUICE AND CORDIAL

Evans Sons Lescher & Webb
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Idris & Co., Ltd.

LINSEED, CRUSHED, ETC.

Allen, Stafford, & Sons
Alliance Drug & Chem. Co.
Mumford, G. S., & Sons

LIQUORICE JUICE

Alliance Drug & Chem. Co.
Boehm, F., Ltd.
Burgoyne, Burdighes & Co.

Evans, Gray & Hood

Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.

Heaton, Squire & Francis

Jackson, E. E.

Mumford, G. S., & Sons

LIQUORS, CONC., ETC.

Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.
Hewlett, O. J., & Son
Robinson, B., & Co.

LITHIA SALTS

Davy Hill & Hodgkinsons
May & Baker, Ltd.
Merck, E.

LOOFAHS

Creswell Bros. & Schmits

LOZENGES

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Cox, A. H., & Co., Ltd.
Denoual, J., & Co.
Gnest, T., & Co.
Jackson, E. E.
Potter & Clarke
Raines & Co.
Shirley Bros., Ltd.
Warwick Bros.

MAGNESIA AND ITS SALTS

Henry, T., & W.
Howards & Sons, Ltd.
May & Baker, Ltd.
Washington Chemical Co.

MACHINERY, PHARMACAL

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Bennett, E., & Son, Ltd.
Bennett, Sons & Shens, Ltd.
Brown & Son
Fecher, M. J.
Gardner, Wm., & Sons, Ltd.
"Hercules" Meat Juice Press
Pindar, J. W., & Co.
Roberts' Patent Filling Machine
Co.
Smith, B. A., & Co.
Stokes, F. J., Machine Co.
Thompson & Capper (Stokes)
Wilkinson, S. W., & Co.

MALT EXTRACT AND PREPS

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Bailes Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.
Blackie, R.
British Din Malt Co.
Burroughs Wellcome & Co.
Davy Hill & Hodgkinsons
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb
Heaton, Squire & Francis
Hewlett, O. J., & Son
Lorimer & Co., Ltd.
Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Ltd.
Paine & Co., Ltd.
Sonhall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd.
Squire & Sons
Woolley, Jas. Sons & Co., Ltd.
Wright, Layman & Umney

MARKING INK

Hickisson, A. (Bond's)

MEASURES

Taylor, F. H., & Sons

METHYLATED SPIRITS

Burroughs, J., Ltd.
Preston's Liverpool Distillery
Randall & Son, Ltd.

MEAT EXTRACT

Armour & Co., Ltd.
Brand & Co., Ltd.

MEDICINE CHESTS

Burroughs Wellcome & Co.
Keene & Ashwell, Ltd.
Leath & Ross
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Parke, Davis & Co.

MENTHOL CONES

Maw, S., Son & Sons
Shirley Bros., Ltd.

MERCURIALS

Atkinson, G., & Co.
Howards & Sons, Ltd.
Mny & Baker, Ltd.
Merck, E.
Tyrer, T., & Co., Ltd.
Whiffen, Thos.
Wink, J. A., & Co.

MILK APPARATUS

Hawksley, T.
Zimmermann, C., & Co.

MILK SUGAR

Hollandsche M. S. Fabriek

MINERAL WATERS & SALTS

Apollinaris Co., Ltd.
Burrow, W. & J. (Malvern)
Davy Hill & Hodgkinsons Ltd
Findlater & Co.
Hughes, E. Griffiths
Ingram & Royle, Ltd.
Parke, Davis & Co.
Vichy (State Springs)
Vitaris Hygienic Co.

NAPHTHAS

Burt, Boulton & Haywood

NEBULIZERS

(See Sprays)

OILS, ESSENTIAL

Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd.
Alliance Drug & Chem. Co.
Atkinson, G., & Co.
Bailes Bros. & Stevenson
Bnsh, W. J., & Co., Ltd.
Chiris, Antoine
Cresp-Martineq
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb
Hilbert, Max
Jackson, J., & Co.
Lautier Fils
London Essence Co.
Mühlethaler, Th., Ltd.
Ransom, W., & Son
Ronne-Bertrand fils
Schimmel & Co.
Schmoller & Bompard
Spencer, J., Son & Co.
Spurway et Cie.
Stevenson & Howell, Ltd.
Todd, A. M., Co.
Whiffen, Thos.
Whittaker, A.
Wink, J. A., & Co.
Wright, Layman & Umney

OINTMENTS

Blackie, R.
Chemists' Co-operative Wholesale
Curling, G. Wyman, & Co.
Oldfield, Pattinson & Co.

OILS, FATTY, ETC.

Allen, Stafford & Sons, Ltd.
Atkinson, G., & Co.
Carmichael, F. J., & Co.
Cresp-Martineq
Lautier Fils
Price's Patent Candle Co
Smith, B. A., & Co.

OILS, MINERAL

Carmichael, F. J., & Co.
Price's Patent Candle Co
Wright, Layman & Umney

OPTICAL GOODS

Botwright & Grey
Darton, F., & Co.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd.
Nitsche & Günther
Raphael's, Ltd.

OPTICAL INSTRUCTION

British Optical Institute
Lionel Laurence

PERFUME MATERIALS

Buisson Frères, see Bnsh
Bnsh, W. J., & Co., Ltd.
Chiris, Antoine
Compagnie Morana
Cresp-Martineq
Halifor Co.
Lautier Fils
Mühlethaler, Th., Ltd.
Murray, O., & Co., Ltd.
Schimmel & Co.
Shipkoff & Co.
Spencer, J., Son & Co.
Spurway et Cie.
Treant, R. O., & Co.
Zimmermann, C., & Co.

PACKED GOODS

(See WHOLESALERS)

PALATINOLIDS

Oppenheimer, Sons & Co.

PASTILLES

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Ascho, C. F., & Co.
Balls Bros. & Stevenson
Burroughs Wellcome & Co.
Denoual, J., & Co.
Epps, J., & Co., Ltd.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb
Guest, T., & Co.
Warrick Bros.

PATENT AGENT

Barker, R. W.

PERFUMES

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Barclay & Sons, Ltd.
Breidenbach & Co.
Bronnley, H., & Co., Ltd.
Bush, W. J., & Co., Ltd.
Charles, W. F.
Christy, T., & Co.
Chuit, Naef & Co.
Cresp-Martineng
Crown Perfumery Co.
Erasme Co., Ltd.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd
Halifax Co.
Hearon, Squire & Francois
Hewlett, O. J., & Son
Hovenden, R., & Sons, Ltd.
Lescol Perfumery Co.
McCracken, J., & R.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd.
Quelch, H. C., & Co.
Reuter, R. J.
Shirley Bros.
Southall Bros. & Barclay
Spencer, J., Son & Co.
Spurway et Cie.
To-Kalon Mfg. Co.
Warrick Bros.
West, T.

PESSARIES

Burge, Warren & Ridgley
Rendell, W. J.

PETROLEUM JELLY

Chesebrough Mfg. Co.

PHOTO. CHEMICALS

Boehringer, C. F., & Soehne
Burroughs Wellcome & Co.
Lockyer, J. E.
Merck, E.

PHOTO. GOODS

Barclay & Sons, Ltd.
Butcher, W., & Son, Ltd.
Darton, F., & Co.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb
Iford, Ltd.
Lennon, Ltd.
May, Roberts & Co.
Murdoch, John, & Co.
Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd.
Reynolds & Branson, Ltd.

PHOTO. WORK

Express Developing Co.

PILL MAKERS

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Ascho, C. F., & Co.
Bishop, Alfred, Ltd.
Cox, A. H., & Co., Ltd.
Davies, Sons & Co.
Davy Hill & Hodgkinsons
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd
Hearon, Squire & Francois
Hewlett, O. J., & Son
Howards & Sons, Ltd.
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
McKesson & Robbins
Parke, Davis & Co.
Pill, Tablet, & Capsule Alliance
Southall Bros. & Barclay
Standard Tablet & Pill Co.
Wand Mfg. Co.
Warner, W. R., & Co.
Woolley, J., Son & Co., Ltd.

PLASTERS

Allcock Mfg. Co.
Berliner, Arthur
Beiersdorf, P., & Co.
Dalmas, A. de St., & Co.
Leslies, Ltd.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Seabury & Johnson
Solport Bros.

POLISHES (VARIOUS)

Bradley & Bourdas
Kay Bros., Ltd.
Oakley, J., & Son, Ltd.

PRINTERS

Ford, Shapland & Co.
Harrison & Waide
Smith, W. H., & Son
Townsend, J., & Sons

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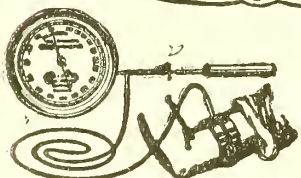
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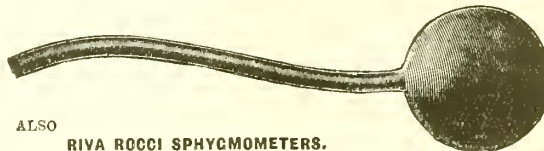
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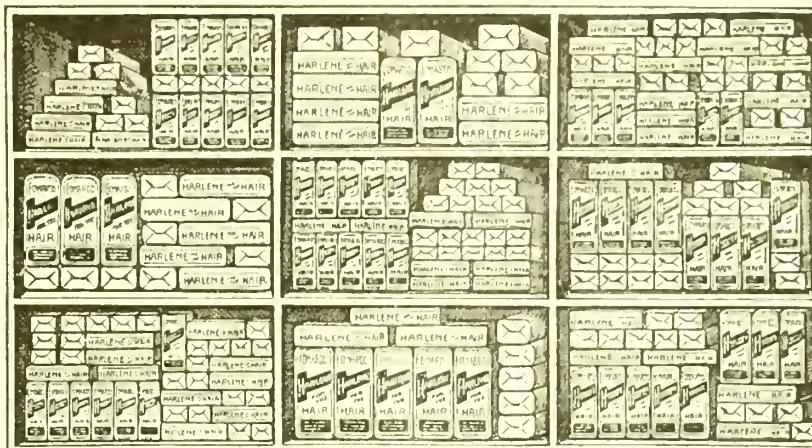
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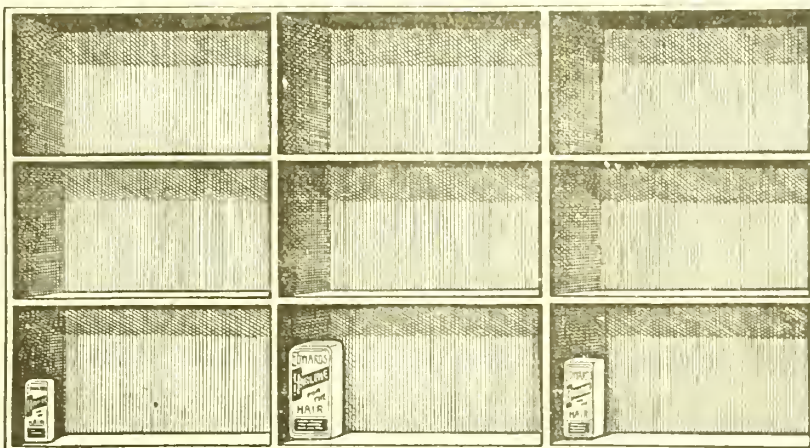
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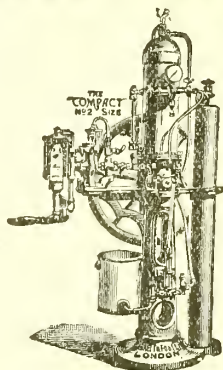
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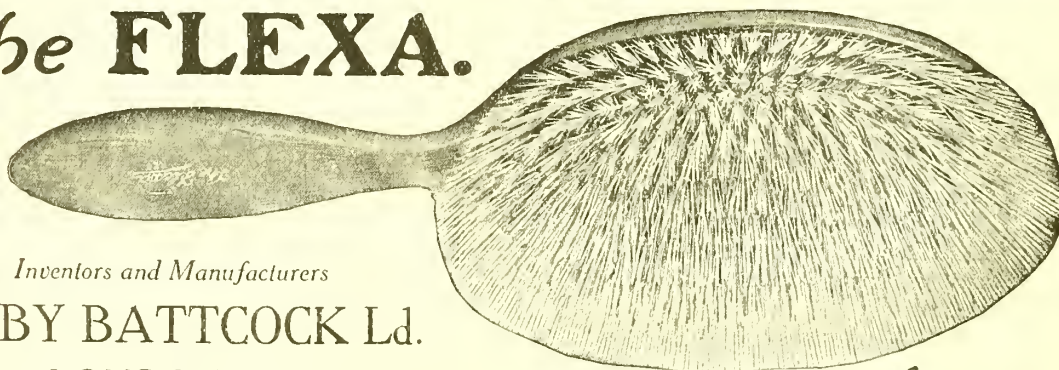
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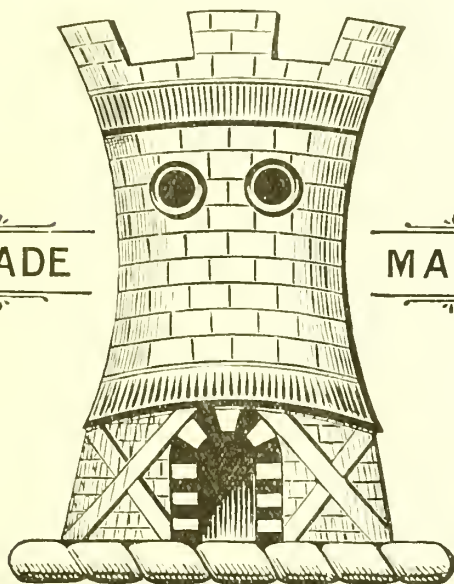
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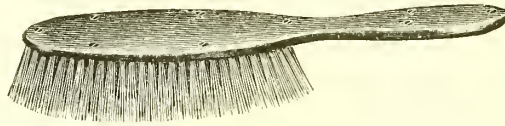
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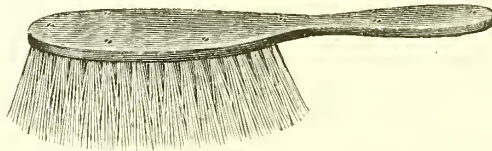
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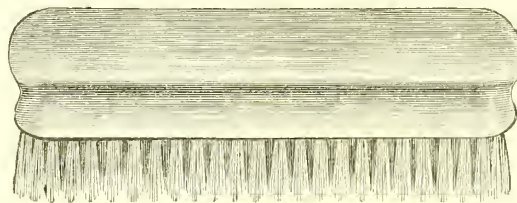
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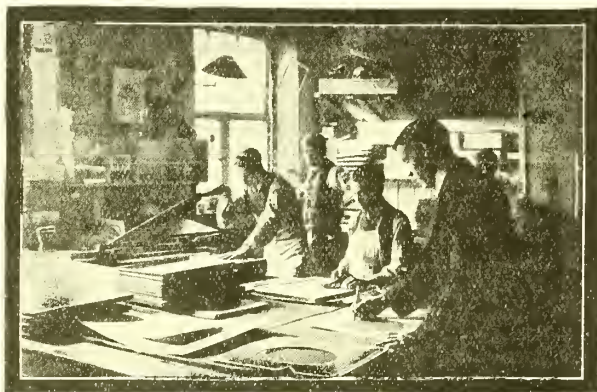


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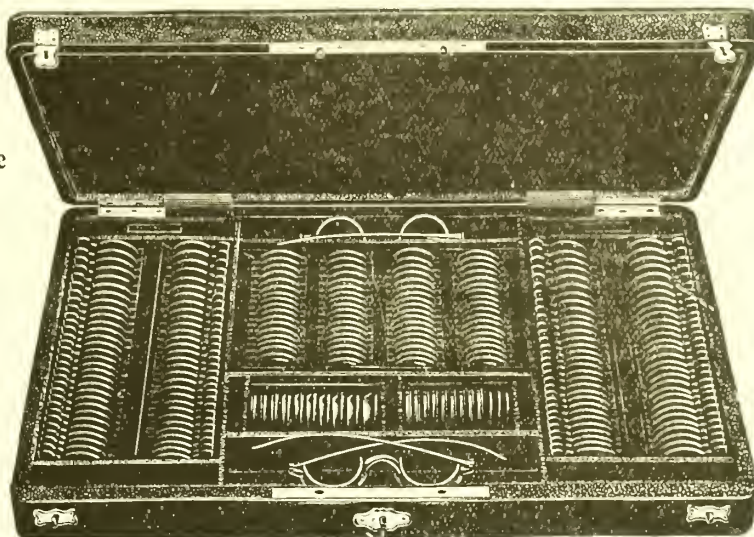
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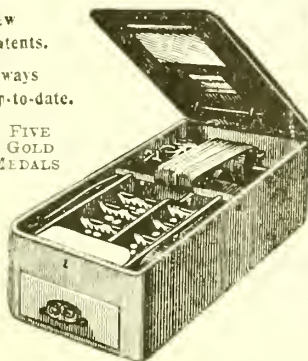
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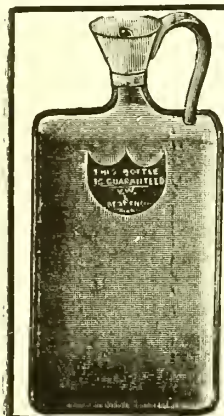
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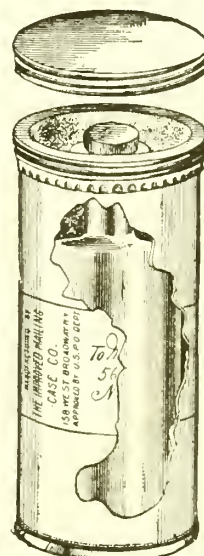
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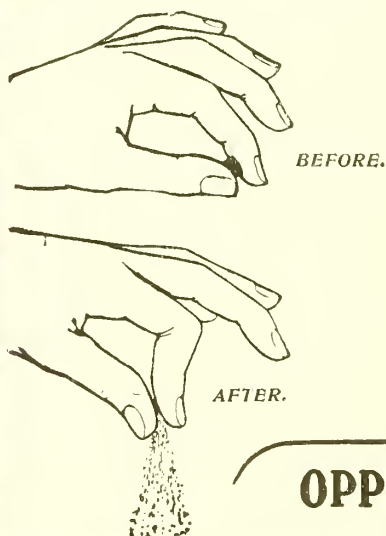
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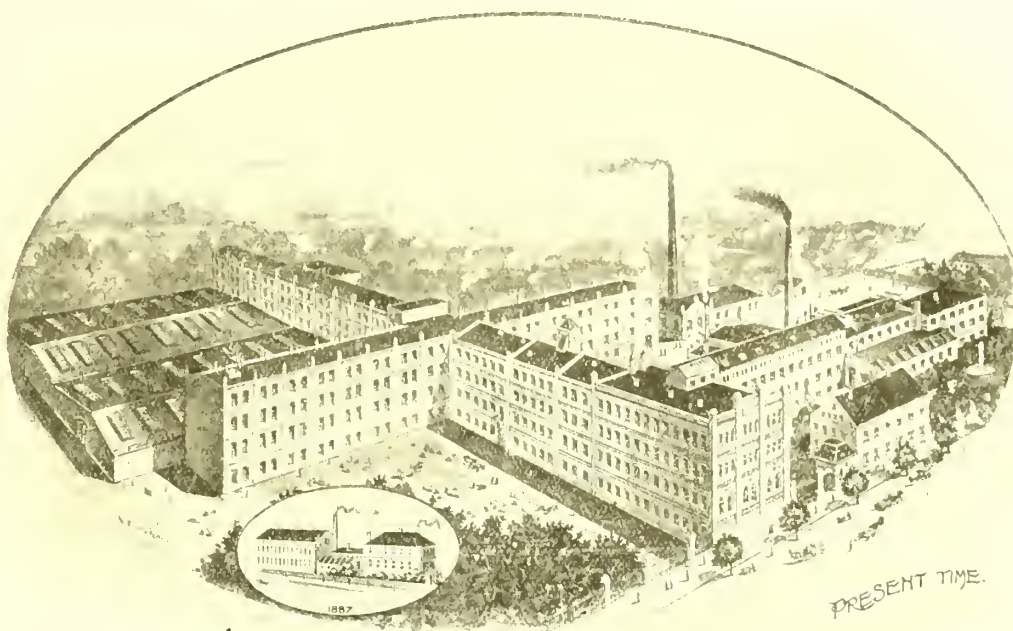
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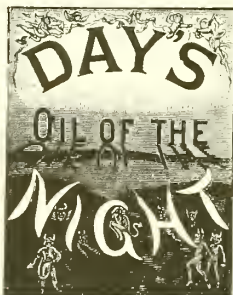
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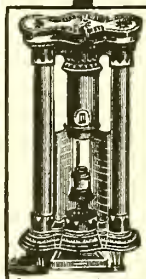
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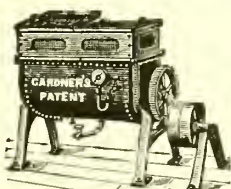
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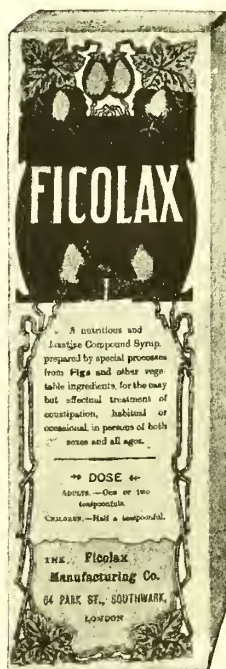
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NEXT SATURDAY, MARCH 13.

and the Publisher will be glad if advertisers will indicate their requirements as to advertising space, etc., as soon as possible. All communications to be addressed to 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Summary.

The subjoined paragraphs give the gist of the more important matters in this issue, with the object of showing at a glance what has happened during the week. See also "Contents" in the first column.

AN additional number of contracts agreed to are reported on p. 357.

THE death of an adult from 20 grains of sulphonal is reported (p. 358).

NOTES on the Japanese Pharmacopœia by Mr. G. W. Marris are epitomised on pp. 379-380.

THE Clerk of the Spectacle-makers' Company has written to us regarding the delayed certificates (p. 373).

SOME INTERESTING INFORMATION is given on p. 362 regarding the finances of the General Medical Council.

THE latest information from Paris regarding the proposed new tariff is sent by our correspondent there (p. 350).

THE President of the Pharmaceutical Society says it will be two years before the Minor examination is divided (p. 375).

THREE interesting letters from the Pharmacy Acts registrar about the management of chemists' branches are printed on p. 379.

SOME further suggestions regarding the revision of the British Pharmacopœia are made by Mr. J. W. Middleton on p. 386.

CHEMISTS who are in business in bleaching districts will be interested in the notes on finishing materials by Mr. Trotman (p. 376).

THE PETROLEUM INQUIRY is likely to lead to alterations in the sale of benzine and petroleum spirit. (See the evidence on p. 356.)

THE CAPE AUTHORITIES have ruled sheep-dips to be outside the medicine-stamp tax, which covers veterinary preparations (p. 361).

THE WORD "PHARMACIST" was created by THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST in 1861. The circumstances are fully told in an article on p. 370.

A WOMAN PRESIDENT figures for the first time in our Chemists' Associations portrait gallery—Miss Margaret E. Buchanan (p. 377).

THE DISTILLED WATER CASE against Boots, Ltd., at Hampstead, under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, has been settled in their favour (p. 363).

WHOLESALE HOUSES who supply medical men with unstamped proprietaries for dispensing should note that it is illegal to do so. (See the article on p. 371.)

MR. JUSTICE SWINFEN-EADY has made an order for the committal of Mr. M. W. James, chemist, Cardiff, for disobeying an order of the Court in respect to quinine bitters (p. 362).

THE sale of infants' foods has been brought under the notice of the Prime Minister and the President of the Local Government Board by a deputation of medical officers of health (p. 358).

ALTERATIONS of the draft regulations made under Section 2 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act are suggested on p. 387. The Pharmaceutical Council is also moving in the matter (p. 375).

DR. WALDO has made suggestions in regard to the administration of anesthetics which will be found on p. 357. The matter is also referred to in "Westminster Wisdom" (p. 368).

COCAINE, strychnine, cod liver oil, Cape aloes, and cocoa butter are all more or less higher on the markets, while among products selling in buyers' favour are included castor and copaiba oils, serpentary, regulus antimony, and quicksilver seconds. Reports indicate rather better business this week, especially export, but in heavy chemicals the tone is depressed (p. 333).

CERTIFICATES of qualification which the Pharmaceutical Council will regard as complying with Section 3 of the new Act are the Society membership one and another to be issued annually at a shilling (p. 375). The Major and Minor certificates comply (we submit in a brief note on p. 372) with the new Act, although by inference the Council's resolution leaves the impression that they do not.

English News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

Lord Rosebery has promised 1,000*l.* to the fund for the erection of new chemical laboratories at University College, London.

Miss F. M. Hunter has been appointed by the Guardians of the City of London Union as dispenser of medicines at the Infirmary.

The Institute of Certificated Grocers has started a Fellowship, and Mr. Augustine Birrell, M.P., is one of the first to be elected a Fellow.

The premises of Mr. C. W. Southern, wholesale chemist and oil merchant, Belper, were injured by a fire at the White Lion, an adjoining inn, on February 27 last.

At Southport on February 22, Mr. Harry Catlow, chemist and druggist, 82 Wennington Road, Southport, was fined 10*s.*, and costs, for boarding a tram while it was in motion at Hesketh Park Station.

The National Chamber of Trade has issued two circulars on shop-hours legislation, copies of which can be obtained from either of the offices, 14 Bedford Row, London, W.C., and 1 and 2 Posterngate, Hull.

The services of Sir William Ramsay, F.R.S., Member of the Council of the recently established Radium Institute, have been retained by the British Radium Corporation, Ltd., as chief consulting chemist.

A man named Hodgson, who represented himself as manager of the "Quaker Ointment Company," Scunthorpe, was at Lincoln last week sent to prison for six weeks for obtaining money by false pretences.

Messrs. John F. Thursfield and John Henry Thursfield, chemists and druggists, were among the passive resisters proceeded against at Kettering on February 24 for the non-payment of the educational portion of the poor-rate. The usual orders for payment were made.

Mr. R. A. Robinson, Chairman of the L.C.C., replying to the toast of his health at the Municipal and County Club dinner on February 26, said it is proposed that the central authority should extent its boundaries, but if that were done he feared the L.C.C. would become unwieldy, and business-men would not find the time necessary to devote to the work.

Mr. J. C. Hardman, chemist and druggist, of Yeadon, near Leeds, took a prominent part in an exciting incident which occurred at Yeadon Dam last week. Some boys who were playing near the frozen dam persuaded a four-year-old lad to go on to the ice to bring off their tops. The ice broke beneath the boy's weight, and although one of his comrades made a bold attempt to get him out, both were in difficulties when Mr. Hardman and a young man named Moore, the son of another local chemist, arrived on the scene and rescued them.

At the Manchester Assizes on February 24, William R. Cameron, chemist, who pleaded guilty, was sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment in the second division for defrauding the Postmaster-General of the sum of 176*l.* 6*s.* 2½*d.* (*C. & D.*, January 16, p. 72). In passing sentence, Mr. Justice Sutton said he was sorry that from the outset accused began to betray the trust reposed in him. On the other hand, he had atoned for what he had done as far as he could, and hitherto had borne a first-rate character. His Lordship therefore felt justified in not sending him to penal servitude.

Society of British Dentists.

A meeting of the committee was held at the offices, Spencer Street, London, E.C., on March 2. It was decided to take proceedings against three persons for infringement of the Dentists Act. The Secretary reported that he had heard from the proprietors of the "Daily Telegraph" relating to the objection raised by the committee regarding the insertion of advertisements from artificial teeth-makers under the heading "Dentistry" that the management of that paper had decided to discontinue the same.

Associated Chambers of Commerce.

The annual meeting has been held at the Hôtel Métropole, London, this week, Lord Brassey presiding. On Wednesday resolutions were adopted dealing with the Merchandise Marks Act, the bankruptcy laws, afforestation, and other subjects. In the evening the annual dinner was held, when Mr. Winston Churchill and Mr. Bonar Law were among the speakers.

Petroleum Inquiry.

The Committee on the Storage, Use, and Conveyance of Petroleum Spirit met at the Home Office on February 23, when evidence was given by Captain A. Desborough, H.M. Inspector of Explosives, and Mr. W. J. O'Donnell, Chief Assistant, Public Control Department, London County Council. Captain Desborough mentioned the points in which he considered the Acts to be defective, viz. :

The limited scope of the powers conferred on harbour authorities in regard to by-laws.

The absence of powers enabling railway and canal companies to make by-laws.

The omission of all restriction on the conveyance of petroleum spirit except those imposed when it is being hawked.

The absence of definite regulations of universal application and of any indication as to the character of the precautions to be taken in keeping petroleum-spirit.

The absence of any obligation on the local authority to enforce the law, or to appoint officers for the purpose.

The excessive decentralisation which places the administration of the Acts in the hands of district councils.

The absence of any provision for Government control and general supervision of the working of the Acts. There is no Government officer who has a legal right of entry.

He stated that neither the manufacture nor the use of petroleum spirit is governed by the Petroleum Acts, and drew attention to the dangers attendant upon dry-cleaning in private houses and from pouring spirit down drains after use. He thought that the label on vessels containing petroleum spirit should be amended and give some caution as to the dangers of using spirit in a dwelling-house. Mr. O'Donnell, in the course of his evidence, made the following suggestions :

That, except where spirit is kept or used solely for sale, the quantity at present allowed to be kept without licence under Section 7 of the Petroleum Act, 1871, be reduced, and that a quantity not exceeding 1 pint is sufficient.

That not more than 1 pint be sold in any one vessel unless the would-be purchaser can show that he is licensed under the Petroleum Acts or requires the spirit for motor-car purposes.

That the labels of all vessels containing spirit offered for sale should contain a warning against opening the vessel in a room or place where there is a fire or exposed light, and state that the spirit gives off a highly inflammable and explosive vapour which may be ignited by a flame several feet distant; and that the quantity permitted to be kept without licence, except for motor-car purposes, be stated on the labels, and that the penalty for infringing the law be also stated.

Witness was of opinion that the law should generally cover the use as well as the storage of spirit.

Poison-licences.

The Dudley County Council have decided, in regard to granting licences under Section 2 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, that, in view of the number of statutory chemists in the borough, such licences are unnecessary.

At a meeting of the General Purposes Committee of the Guildford Town Council on February 23, a letter was read from Mr. J. H. Mather, Ph.C., Godalming, Secretary to the Guildford and District Chemists' Association. The communication stated that there are seven people in the borough already entitled to deal with certain poisonous substances mentioned in the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, and that the reasonable requirements of the public are satisfied. It was resolved that the Town Clerk should inform Mr. Mather that the contents of his letter would be considered when any application for a licence is received.

Deaths from Anæsthetics.

Dr. Waldo, City Coroner, in his annual report, makes the following suggestions regarding the administration of anæsthetics, which are interesting in view of the Government inquiry which is being held on the subject :

1. That no general or local anæsthetic shall be administered by any but a duly qualified medical man, except under

most exceptional circumstances, which shall be duly reported to some recognised official authority.

2. That full details be reported by the anaesthetist of all administrations of anaesthetics, whether in hospital or in private practice, including date; name and address of patient, of operator, and of administrator; nature of operation, the drug used, and other pertinent details.

3. That a register of all administrations of anaesthetics be kept in all medical charities, Poor-law infirmaries, and other public institutions.

4. That, so far as possible, special skilled anaesthetists be appointed to all hospitals and infirmaries, and that resident anaesthetists be provided in the larger institutions.

5. That, when the administration of an anaesthetic is entrusted to a junior qualified man, he should be supervised by a skilled anaesthetist, except where he can produce a certificate of special skill and experience as an administrator, or where a skilled anaesthetist is not available.

6. That notification be made to the Coroner of all deaths occurring at any stage of general anaesthesia by the anaesthetist or by others concerned.

7. That Coroners be required to hold a public inquiry into all cases of death during anaesthesia, and that they make a detailed report to the Registrar-General, together with the verdict.

Dr. Waldo also suggested that restrictions should be placed on the sale of liquid ammonia and potassium bichromate, neither of which substances are dealt with in the Poisons and Pharmacy Act.

Analysts' Affairs.

Mr. Walter Ratcliffe, the borough analyst, has been appointed by the Bolton Town Council as analyst under the Fertilisers and Feeding-stuffs Act.

The Westminster public analyst reports on the following samples: Tincture of quinine (5), quinine-wine (3), fluid magnesia (3), and lithia water (2). One of the tincture-of-quinine samples proved to consist of ammoniated tincture of quinine, and the vendor's attention is to be called to the fact. The other samples were returned as genuine.

The Middlesex county analyst examined during the December quarter the following informal samples: Borax (4), Epsom salt (2), glycerin (2), camphorated oil (15), olive oil (14), and prescription (1). Two of the camphorated-oil samples were not up to the standard. Two samples of camphorated oil taken formally were deficient, and one out of the seven formal prescriptions was incorrectly dispensed.

Contracts.

Maidstone Rural District Council.—Messrs. T. G. Stonham & Son, chemists, Maidstone, for disinfectants.

Scarborough Corporation.—Messrs. J. M. Crosby, Ltd., chemists, Scarborough, for paints during the next year.

Scarborough Guardians.—Mrs. A. Webster, 62 Victoria Road, Scarborough, for the supply of drugs and surgical appliances during the ensuing twelve months.

Sittingbourne and Milton Regis Joint Hospital Board.—Mr. J. E. French, chemist and druggist, 28 High Street, Sittingbourne, appointed chemist for the usual term.

Willesden District Council.—For annual supplies of disinfectants: Messrs. Adcock, Easton & Co., Ltd., Middleton Bros., and the Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co., Ltd.

Islington Borough Council.—Messrs. Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd., and the Sanitas Co., Ltd., for the annual supply of disinfectants; Messrs. Edward Cook & Co., Ltd., and Messrs. Middleton Bros., for soap, etc., to the baths and washhouses.

Metropolitan Asylums.—Annual supplies: Messrs. S. G. Denton & Son (3 items), for clinical thermometers; Messrs. Pryke & Palmer (6 items), Middleton Bros. (6 items), and the Sanitas Co., Ltd. (1 item), for disinfectants; Messrs. C. Thomas & Bros., Ltd. (3 items), John Knight, Ltd. (2 items), United Alkali Co. (2 items), J. C. & J. Field (1 item) for soap.

Bermondsey Borough Council.—For the annual supply of disinfectants: Messrs. A. C. Young & Co., carbolic acid (98-per-cent.), at 1s. per gal., and paraform tablets, at 2s. 4½d. per lb.; Messrs. Adcock, Easton & Co., prepared carbolic, at 7½d. per gal.; Messrs. A. Boake, Roberts & Co., Ltd., formaldehyde solution (guaranteed 40-per-cent.), at 3s. 8d. per gal., and permanganate of potash, at 1l. 16s. 6d. per cwt.

Bethnal Green Borough Council.—For annual supplies: The Savannah Chemical Co., Ltd., for carbolic acid (95-per-

cent.), at 1s. 2d. per gal.; crude carbolic acid (30 per cent.), at 6d. per gal.; prepared carbolic acid (20-per-cent.), at 7d. per gal.; carbolic powder (15-per-cent.), at 2s. 9d. per cwt. Messrs. Newton, Chambers & Co., Ltd., for Izal (8-oz. bottles), at 3l. 12s. per gross; Izal disinfecting powder, No. 1 at 6s. 6d. per cwt., No. 2 at 10s. per cwt.; Izal disinfecting-sawdust, at 7s. 6d. per cwt. The Sanitas Co., Ltd., for No. 2 Sanitas powder at 6s. 6d. per cwt.; Santa fluid, at 3s. 5d. per gal.; Creocide, at 2s. 6d. per gal.; Kingzett's patent sulphur candles, at 1l. 8s. per gross.

Wine-licences.

Off wine-licences have been granted to the following for undertaking to supply medicated wines only:

Mr. John Simpson, 30 George Street, Hove.

Mr. B. T. J. Elliott, 105b London Road, Portsmouth.

Mr. Herbert Lowes, chemist and druggist, Horden, Co. Durham.

Mr. B. C. Greening, chemist and druggist, 16 Western Road, Hove.

Mr. John Freeman, chemist and druggist, 9 North Street, Barking.

Mr. S. M. Hibberd (Martyn's Drug-stores), 29 Victoria Street, Wolverhampton.

The Church Magistrates on February 25 sanctioned the transfer of the wine-licence held by the late Mr. Joseph Wild, chemist and druggist, of Whalley Road, to his widow.

At the adjourned Swansea Brewster Sessions the applications for medicated-wine licences by Mr. John Davies, chemist and druggist, 99 Mansel Road; Mr. J. T. Davies, Temple Street; and Mr. Thomas O. Mallen, 129 High Street, were considered. Mr. R. Watkins, on behalf of the Temperance party, said that these licences opened the door for surreptitious drinking under the guise of medicine. Mr. S. Owen, appearing for Mr. Mallen, objected to these remarks. Dr. Rawlings, J.P., declared that the constituent element in several of the medicated wines is alcohol, and, he added, "If people drink, let them drink honest beer and honest wine." The licences, however, were granted.

At the adjourned annual Licensing Sessions at Bolton on March 1 Mr. J. H. Hall applied on behalf of Mr. Crane, drug-stores, Morris Green Lane, Bolton, for a wine-licence. He stated that his client wanted to sell medicated wines as part of his business. He handed in a list of the proprietary articles which it was intended to sell. Neighbouring residents gave evidence in support of the application, which was opposed by Mr. J. Kenyon (solicitor) on behalf of other residents, and he said the licence was of a very dangerous character. He was extremely doubtful how far the undertaking to restrict the sale to the articles on the list could be carried out. The Magistrates' Clerk suggested that the insertion of terms was beyond the law. Ultimately the Magistrates reserved their decision.

A Prescription Problem.

At the Westminster Police Court on February 25, Herbert S. Abbott (38), 17 Fitzalan Street, Kennington, London, S.E., appeared before Mr. A. A. Hopkins on a charge of obtaining goods by false pretences from Mr. Newman H. Schollar, chemist and druggist, 29 Sussex Place, South Kensington, S.W. Mr. Schollar deposed that prisoner entered his pharmacy and wrote a prescription for a mixture and for cachets containing veronal, which he handed to witness's assistant. When asked if they should send the goods to the address written on the back, prisoner said he would take one of the cachets with him and the rest could be sent. The assistant then told witness that the accused was a man whom they had wanted for some time. Noticing that the prescription contained extract of ergot, prosecutor asked the accused for his name. The latter said he was a qualified chemist and gave his name as J. Buchanan, but stated that it was Abbott when Mr. Schollar produced the register of chemists and druggists. Further questioning elicited the answer that the medicine was for a girl who was in trouble. Prisoner had previously been to the shop and pursued a similar scheme of having a prescription sent to a fictitious address and waiting for one of the cachets. He had paid four visits in all to the pharmacy, after one of which certain goods were missed. Emily Schofield, the prisoner's landlady, gave evidence that accused said he would obtain something to make witness sleep. Mr. Hopkins said it was all so mysterious

that he should remand the prisoner for a week to find out what it meant.

Midland Notes.

Sir Thomas Barclay has been elected Treasurer of the newly formed Liberal Federation for the Midland Counties.

Mr. A. Bird is the prospective candidate for Wolverhampton West. He is the son of a former Birmingham chemist, and the proprietor of Bird's custard-powders.

The Lord Mayor of Birmingham, presiding at the annual meeting of the Birmingham Dispensary Governors, said he did not favour free physic, but preferred to ask all persons relieved to contribute something, however small.

An "Everything for the Home" Exhibition is to be held at Bingley Hall, Birmingham, on October 6 to 23. Sir Thos. Barclay, J. Francis Brame, Esq., J.P., Professor A. H. Carter, F.R.C.P., Professor A. Foxwell, M.D., Professor E. Malins, M.D., and Sir James Sawyer, M.D., are some of the patrons. Among the exhibits invited are paints, varnishes, enamels, polishes, sick-room and invalid requisites and appliances, disinfectants, brass-polishes, and alimental and dietetic specialities.

"Quaker Ointment."

At Lincoln City Police Court on February 24, John Hodgson, engineer, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment on two charges of obtaining 10s. by false pretences. Prisoner went to one of the prosecutors, who is a hairdresser, asking him to become an agent for the Quaker Ointment Co., which the accused was going to form. The other prosecutor was told that the headquarters of the company were in Pontefract. Prisoner, who pleaded not guilty, said the Quaker Ointment Co. was going to be started on March 1. He had left his work on the advice of a friend to make a living out of his ointment, and borrowed the money because he ran short.

Sheffield and District Notes.

The monthly meeting of the members of the Sheffield and District branch of the National Association of Medical Herbalists was held on February 25 at Doncaster. Mr. Thomas Tildesley (Parkgate) presided, and Miss E. Rewley gave an essay on "Erysipelas and its Treatment by Botanic Remedies." In the evening there was a social gathering.

Arising out of a recent case in which a woman died for lack of medical attention during her confinement, and where four medical men had refused to attend in the absence of a fee, a correspondence has been waging in the local Press. The medical profession have been accused of hard-heartedness and have vigorously defended themselves. One doctor has submitted his books to an accountant, and the result is said to have shown that in five years he attended 1,191 persons, who ran up a total bill of 1,260*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.*, not a penny of which has been recovered. It is pointed out that in the majority of cases medicine was supplied, so that he is out of pocket for goods paid for in the shape of drugs, bottles, corks, pill-boxes, etc.

A Dose of Sulphonal.

The Scarborough Coroner (Mr. Geo. Taylor) held an inquiry on February 24 respecting the death of Mr. J. G. Salisbury Darby. The deceased, owing to his sufferings from influenza, applied to Mr. William Herbert Newton, chemist, 82 Castle Road, Scarborough, for 20 grains of sulphonal. He was unconscious next day, and on removal to the hospital, where he expired, he recovered sufficiently to say he had taken only one dose of the hypnotic. The Coroner having pointed out that sulphonal was not a scheduled poison, Mr. Newton deposed that he supplied deceased with a powder containing 20 grains of sulphonal, which both agreed would be a suitable dose. The maximum dose was larger than this. Dr. Henderson said that he would not expect 20 grains of sulphonal to kill an ordinary person. The deceased must have been very susceptible to the drug. The jury returned a verdict of death from an overdose of sulphonal accidentally administered, no blame attaching to anyone. The Coroner said he thought the attention of medical practitioners should be called to the fact that 20 grains of sulphonal, a dose that was well within the quantity that was considered safe, had caused deceased's death.

Infants' Food and Other Things.

A deputation of medical officers and others interested in the question of infantile mortality waited on the Prime Minister on February 26 to present resolutions dealing with (1) the teaching of domestic hygiene, (2) infants' foods, and (3) the extension of the Midwives Act to Scotland. The Prime Minister was accompanied by Mr. John Burns (President of the Local Government Board), Mr. Walter Runciman, Mr. C. E. G. Masterman, and Sir Robert Morant. Councillor Fleming Anderson (Glasgow), referring to the use of infants' foods, said that only one baby brought up on the breast died to every fifteen "bottle" babies. In 1905 the National Conference on Infantile Mortality made an analysis of thirteen foods, which were expensive and were splendidly advertised, and it was found that four of these foods contained over 75 per cent. of starch, three over 60 per cent. of starch, and seven less than 1 per cent. of fat. Dr. Spottiswoode Cameron (Leeds) urged that infants' foods ought to bear a label giving the constituent parts of the food, and also a certificate from a Government analyst stating that they do not contain any injurious substances. Dr. G. F. McCleary (Hampstead) spoke in a similar sense. In reply Mr. Asquith said that, speaking generally, he was heartily in sympathy with the deputation, and any practical form of legislation which could be suggested would receive from the Government the most serious consideration. Mr. Burns said that he had referred the question of the quality and character of baby-foods to two doctors at the Local Government Board. The deputation asked that all baby-foods should be certified by a Government analyst, but the great difficulty in this connection is that food might be given to a child from one to five years of age which, if given to an infant between birth and five or six months of age, would mean death. It was a difficult subject, but he trusted a way out would be found.

Irish News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Personal.

Mr. W. J. Adamson, M.P.S.I., compounder at Ballina Dispensary, has been appointed registrar of births, deaths, and marriages for the district of Ballina.

Dipping.

At Glenarm Petty Sessions on March 2, over 100 farmers were each fined 1*s.*, and costs, for violation of the Compulsory Sheep-dipping Order of the Agricultural Department of the Local Government Board.

Business Change.

Messrs. Baxter, Ltd., Ballymoney, have recently acquired and renovated additional premises in Main Street of the above town. The shop has been handsomely fitted by Messrs. Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., Liverpool and London. The business will be under the management of Mr. Wm. Smyth, L.P.S.I.

Haslett Memorial Gold Medal.

The medal given annually by the Chemists and Druggists' Society of Ireland in memory of the late Sir James H. Haslett, M.P., who was President of the Association for many years, has this year been awarded to Mr. John Reid, The Hollow, Dungannon, who obtained the highest marks in 1908 at the October examination for registered druggists conducted by Mr. Jas. Guiler. Mr. Reid served his apprenticeship with Mr. Wm. Irwin, Dungannon.

Foolish Student.

In the Dublin Police Court last week, a University student named Allison was prosecuted for the illegal possession of a lifebuoy, and for having assaulted Mr. John Isaac Bernard, pharmaceutical chemist, proprietor of Price's Medical Hall, Clare Street. It appeared that the accused cut down a lifebuoy from its position alongside the quay, and when followed by Mr. Bernard, who observed the act, got into a scuffle with the latter, and assaulted him. The solicitor for the accused tendered Mr. Bernard an ample apology, but this did not save him from being fined

2*l.* for the assault, and 1*l.* for the illegal possession of the buoy, and being put under a rule of bail.

Guardians' Doings.

The Mullingar Guardians at their last meeting received a complaint from Messrs. Boileau & Boyd, Dublin, regarding the non-return of empties. A claim for 5*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.* was submitted. The medical officer said all empties had been returned, but the matter was held over for a week for inquiries.

Messrs. Sumner & Co., Liverpool, wrote to the Cavan Guardians applying for payment of 6*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.* for medicines supplied to Ballyhaue Dispensary in September 1907. The Clerk said that that was a short time before the death of Dr. Brady, and no invoice was received by the Board. It was decided to write to Dr. McNamara, and ask him to look up the invoice.

Messrs. Boileau & Boyd, Dublin, contractors for drugs to the Loughrea Board of Guardians, wrote to that body recently complaining that their empty packages had not been returned from the various dispensaries in the union. The Clerk said that under the terms of the contract the Guardians would be obliged to pay the amount due on those empties if they are not returned within a certain time.

Historical

According to a Dublin paper, the business of Messrs. Fannin & Co., surgical-instrument and medical-appliance makers, was first established in Dublin in 1829, and has ever since remained in the same family. A description of the manufactory is given.

Professor A. L. Meldrum, of the Manchester University, delivered a lecture before the National Literary Society, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, on "Two Irish Chemists." The chemists referred to were Bryan and William Higgins, who, in the eighteenth century, anticipated many of the developments which took place in the science during the nineteenth century. Bryan Higgins was born in 1737, and graduated M.D. at Leyden in 1765, opening a school of chemistry in Greek Street, Soho, London. He carried on this laboratory for twenty-three years, and it is probably the pioneer school of practical instruction in chemistry in Great Britain, and, moreover, he attempted to combine the teaching with research. He founded a club for the advancement of science, which lasted but a short time owing to Higgins's departure for the West Indies. He discovered the musical hydrogen flame in 1777, while his most important research was on "Experiments and Observations on Acetous Acid," which was published in 1786. William Higgins was Bryan's nephew, and acted as demonstrator of chemistry to his uncle. On the foundation of the Apothecaries' Hall in Ireland in 1791 William Higgins was appointed superintendent at a salary of 200*l.* a year, and apartments. Some time afterwards he became mineralogist and chemist to the Royal Dublin Society.

Scots News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Aberdeen and the North.

At a meeting held under the auspices of the Dufftown Literary Association last week Mr. George Robertson, chemist, gave a lecture on the solar system entitled "Our Neighbours in Space."

The annual report and balance-sheet of the Aberdeen Pharmaceutical Association, which has been submitted this week, shows that body to be in a sound condition financially. There is a slight increase in its membership, and the attendance at the meetings, of which nine were held during the year, has been fairly good.

Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908.

The Stirling Town Clerk reported to the Provost's Committee recently in regard to licences under Section 2 that "the reasonable requirements of the public" have to be considered. A somewhat difficult task is thus placed upon the Town Council, he said, and the matter will require careful consideration.

The Forfarshire Election

While this parliamentary contest was proceeding, Mr. G. Forbes Johnston, pharmacist and dispensing chemist, Broughty Ferry, had striking newspaper advertisements in which "Proclamation! No votes for men!" stood out in a skin cream announcement, and "Proclamation! The election will not take place" in a malt-extract one.

Edinburgh.

The Royal Society of Edinburgh held its first meeting in its new premises at 22 and 24 George Street, on March 1, in the lecture hall, which is one of the few rooms completed. It is quite up to date for demonstrations and lectures.

An outbreak of fire occurred on March 1 on the premises of Mr. Andrew H. Baird, scientific instrument maker, at 33 to 39 Lothian Street. Although the fire was confined to a section of the basement, the damage to the stock was considerable, the loss being estimated at 250*l.*

Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

Mr. James Hendrick, county analyst for Aberdeenshire, in his report for 1908 to the County Council, states that two samples of "black sugar" (a synonym for liquorice) contained only a trace of liquorice and a large amount of insoluble matter. Both consisted of some cheap paste, coloured black to resemble liquorice, and sweetened with sugar or treacle. Chlorodyne lozenges were among the other sweets examined. "Chlorodyne," Mr. Hendrick states, contains both chloroform and morphia, and all the samples received contained some chloroform, but some of them were very weak. Among the drugs analysed were one sample of lime-water, four samples of mercury pills, and four samples of zinc ointment. Of these three samples of mercury pills and one sample of zinc ointment were reported against, all being deficient in the essential ingredients, mercury and zinc oxide.

Glasgow and the West.

The *post-mortem* examination on the cats which died from inhaling poisonous gases (*C. & D.*, February 27, p. 322) revealed distinct evidence of carbon-monoxide poisoning.

Mr. James R. MacRossen, dispensing chemist, Pollokshields, has entered on a nineteen-years' lease of one of the largest arable-farms in the famous grain-producing district of Easter-Ross.

Mr. David Robb, chemist and druggist, formerly of Middelburg, South Africa, has been appointed manager of the branch business of Mr. Armstrong, chemist and druggist, 476 Cathcart Road, Glasgow.

"Yesterday and To-day" was the subject at the meeting held by the West of Scotland Photographic Association, at 180 Regent Street, Glasgow, on March 1, when Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. provided the demonstration.

The Kinlochleven Aluminium-works were formally inaugurated on February 27. Some 2,000 men have been employed for five years in connection with the works and a dam at Ballachulish, the latter supplying the power for the water-driven turbines.

FARMERS AND THE NEW POISONS ACT.—It has long been matter of complaint that the monopoly hitherto enjoyed by chemists in the sale of articles containing any of the scheduled poisons has been productive of a good deal of inconvenience to farmers and horticulturists, who in many districts have found insufficient facilities for the supply of such articles as sheep-dips, insect-destroyers, and weed-killers. This grievance has now been practically removed by the new Poisons and Pharmacy Act, which will shortly come into operation, so says the "Field."

Mr. ERNEST J. PARRY, B.Sc., F.I.C., 56A Great Dover Street, London, S.E., writing in regard to the advertisement by Mr. Max Hilbert, of Hamburg, in our issue of February 27 respecting oil of lemon, states that he is not responsible for the guarantee offered by Mr. Hilbert, as he (Mr. Parry) keeps no analytical check on this brand of oil and receives no retaining fee from Mr. Hilbert. He has examined very few samples of the oil, and has nothing to say in derogation of it; but he wishes it to be clearly understood that if samples are sent to him by buyers the analysis will be an ordinary business transaction, for which they will pay his fees in the ordinary way.

French News.

(From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.)

A PERFUMER OF ANCIENT GREECE.—At the last meeting of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, M. Clermont-Ganneu announced that he had purchased on behalf of that body a very ancient and small bottle in alabaster, bearing on the front the words "Cinnamon from Krinippos," this being the name of a renowned perfumer of ancient Greece.

"UNDER STANDARD."—The first conviction of a pharmacist under the Food and Drugs Adulteration Act of 1905 has just been recorded. The Paris Pharmacists' Syndicate, which instituted the proceedings, obtained 2*l.* damages, and the pharmacist was condemned to two months' imprisonment, and, like his assistant, was fined 4*l.* Both, however, profited by the First Offenders Act. The products sold were not up to standard.

THE WHITE CROSS CONGRESS.—The 1909 "White Cross" (Pure Food and Drugs) Congress at Geneva is to be followed by a similar gathering in Paris this year, as already announced in the *C. & D.* A strong committee has been formed to organise Section C (drugs, essential oils, chemical and mineral waters). M. Guignard, of the Paris Superior School of Pharmacy, is Chairman, the Vice-Presidents being Professor Perrot (Materia Medica), Professor Grimbert (Director of the Central Pharmacy of Paris Hospitals), M.M. Ed. Bonjean, Chenal, Fère (President of the Mineral Waters and Spas Association), and Pillet (President of the Essential-oil and Perfume Association); M. Fayolle, of the School of Pharmacy, acts as Secretary. Four sub-committees have been formed which will deal with (1) drugs and materia medica, (2) essential oils and aromatic substances, (3) chemicals, (4) mineral waters.

THE FIRST PHARMACEUTICAL PRUD'HOMME.—At the recent Parisian elections of Prud'hommes (mixed tribunals of employers and workmen for the decision of trade disputes) the two "employers" elected in the chemical-trades section were M. Chenal and M. Jaboin. M. Chenal, chemical manufacturer, was re-elected. M. Jaboin is interesting, not only as a new-comer, but also as the first retail pharmacist who has sat on this tribunal. He has kept open shop in Paris for some thirteen years, and sits on the Disciplinary Committee of the Seine Pharmacists' Syndicate. He studied in the laboratory of the late Professor Henri Moissan, and qualified as Doctor in Pharmacy in 1900 with a "Contribution to the Study of Alkaline Earthy Phosphates." His recent communication to the Society of Pharmacy of Paris on "The Radioactivity of Mineral Waters" attracted some attention. It is also worthy of note that M. Diem, Secretary of the Syndicate of Pharmacists' Assistants, and M. Le Hazif, also a pharmacists' assistant, have been nominated as Prud'hommes "workers," which is also quite a new departure.

REFORM OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL CURRICULUM.—The report of the committee on the reform of pharmaceutical curriculum has been presented by M. Delaunay to the Minister of Public Instruction. The important feature of this document is the proposition to defer the period of apprenticeship until after the three years of study. At present the student must prove that he has served a three years' stage in a pharmacy before the school curriculum. Dr. Henri Martin, President of the Syndicate of Pharmacists for the Seine Department, severely criticises this proposition, and believes that the position of the pharmacist will not be improved by such a step. He admits that the profession is still overcrowded, but holds that the real surplus of pharmacists is to be found in large cities; and that the new system, by forcing country lads to emigrate to the educational centres three years earlier than at present, is not likely to lessen but will far more probably increase this difficulty. It is interesting to note that the committee observes that, while the number of subjects in the curriculum and examinations has constantly increased, the time that the student must legally pass in the schools remains unaltered.

TARIFF PROPOSALS.—The commencement of the debate in the suggested changes in the French Customs Tariff was announced for the end of February. There has, however, been a delay, due partly to the conferences which have been taking place between members of the Government and the new Tariff Commission. But the discussion is looked for in the Chamber of Deputies at a near date. Meanwhile the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris has left no stone unturned to bring before the French authorities all those proposed changes in the tariff likely to affect British interests, and in some cases French interests as well. It may be noted that the Tariff Commission claims that England is the country least affected by the proposed changes. On Friday, February 26, the revision was the subject of an interesting debate at a meeting of the Société d'Economie Industrielle et Commerciale in Paris. Attention was drawn to the fact that the numerous changes asked for are likely to have a serious influence in France and abroad, and the following resolutions were passed:

(a) Suggesting that the Government should not do more than give definite schedules to those new articles introduced since the last tariff change (1892) through the progress of industry and science.

(b) All changes likely to bring about reprisals should be avoided.

(c) The decision of 1891 should be rescinded by which commercial conventions are limited to twelve months.

(d) Commercial treaties should be negotiated covering several years to assist the stability of industry and commerce. Also that the international policy of France should harmonise with its economical policy.

The Customs Tariff Revision Committee, in deference to arguments put forward by the Government, has consented to certain reductions in the proposed rates, or technological modifications, for the following articles, among others: Artificial camphor, chemical products derived from the distillation of coal, chemicals not otherwise denominated, dyes derived from coal-tar, Prussian blue, carmine, colours not otherwise specified, and medicaments not otherwise specified. On the other hand, the Government accepts the proposals of the Committee on perfumery, compound medicaments, and fish-glue, while the Committee maintains its proposals regarding soap not classed as perfumery.

India and the East.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

MR. W. PHILIPS, manager of Messrs. Miller & Co., Kandy, Ceylon, leaves for England on April 13 on a long holiday.

THE GOVERNMENT of the United Provinces of India has notified that it is prepared to receive applications for technical scholarships of 150*l.* a year each, tenable for two years, enabling the holders to proceed to England in order to obtain instruction either in the tanning industry or in the manufacture of essential oils and perfumes.

THE DRUG-TRADE has been notified that from January 1 the joint agents in Asia and Africa for Messrs. F. Stearns & Co., Detroit, Mich., and Messrs. Johnson & Johnson, of New Brunswick, N.J., will be Mr. R. R. Martin and Mr. Magnus Elgar, with headquarters in Bombay and Cape Town.

OPIMUM-FARMERS AND THE SINGAPORE GOVERNMENT.—The Government have placed a receiver in charge of an opium farm in consequence of arrears of \$460,000, which the farmers say they cannot pay. The latter complain that the effects of the anti-opium agitation are an increased consumption of morphine and cocaine, and claim that on the grounds of equity they should not be forced to fulfil their contract in view of the Government's change of policy. The Government, however, decline to grant any remission of the contract's obligations. Half the revenue of the Colony is derived from opium-ports, and although the Government, owing to the securities they hold (equal to a quarter's revenue), are not likely to suffer immediate loss, smuggling, which has hitherto been checked by the farmers, is likely to become rampant.

South African News.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondents.)

Cape Colony.

KIMBERLEY. Business is always bad in January and February, and this year it is worse than usual. The only talk is of better times ahead and closer union.

MR. ERNEST A. HODGE, who has been with Mr. W. N. Cooper, Kimberley, for seven years, is leaving at the end of this month for home *via* Durban, Zanzibar, and Suez.

SHEEP-DIPS AND THE 1908 STAMP ACT.—As forecasted in the *C. & D.* for December 5, 1908 (p. 863), the Treasury has seen the necessity for treating sheep-dips as being different from other veterinary preparations, and on January 28 exempted them from the medicine-stamp tax. Will chemists now ask for the logical sequence—that hair-preparations be also exempted?

Orange River Colony.

THE DRUG-BUSINESS has been in a very depressed condition for a considerable time, especially in the country districts.

BUSINESS CHANGES. Mr. Hay, chemist, Ladybrand, has disposed of his business to Mr. Holborow, late of Kroonstad, and is seeking fresh fields. Mr. Nicholson, of Brandfort, has disposed of his business to Mr. A. Fowle, chemist and druggist, lately with Messrs. Lennon, Ltd., at the Bulawayo, Bloemfontein, and Port Elizabeth branches.

Transvaal.

TRANSVAAL CUSTOMS TARIFF.—The Director of Customs for the Transvaal notifies that Item 4 in former Customs Tariff of 1908 is cancelled, and the following is substituted:

On "glacial acetic acid, in bottles or other vessels of a capacity of not more than one imperial quart," the duty per imperial gal. will be 32s. 5d., with a rebate of 7s. 11d. on goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom or reciprocating Colonies. In larger vessels or in bulk the duty per imperial gal. will be 31s. 11d., and the rebate 7s. 11d.

On wrapping-paper, printed upon, name and address only, the duty is 15 per cent. *ad val.*, and the rebate 3 per cent. *ad val.*

Japanese Jottings.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

MR. KENSABURO NISHIDA (of the staff of Mr. Sankyo Goshi Kwaisha) left for America on the s.s. *Corea* on December 25 last, to study American business methods as applied to pharmacy.

JAP PHARMACISTS IN AMERICA.—According to the Japanese Consul-General, there are five qualified pharmacists, sixteen druggists, and seventy-seven patent-medicine vendors of Japanese nationality in San Francisco.

SACCHARIN-SMUGGLING.—Although the increased duty has practically stopped the importation of saccharin, and Japanese makers have ceased to produce it, it is readily obtainable in Japan at a low price. Korean junks are used by the smugglers, of whom several were arrested recently.

BRITISH TRADE-MARKS IN JAPAN.—With reference to recent notices in the *C. & D.* relative to British trade-marks in Japan, and especially to the notice on p. 781 of our issue of November 21, 1908, in which manufacturers who do not wish to be at the expense of registering their marks in Japan are recommended to send copies of their catalogues to the Japanese Patent Bureau, the British Commercial Attaché at Yokohama (Mr. E. F. Crowe) writes to the British Board of Trade pointing out that such depositing of marks at the Bureau only insures that they will be used by the examiners for reference when examining applications for registration, and does not carry with it any legal effects. In order to secure full protection for trade-marks in Japan, it is requisite that they should be duly registered at the Japanese Patent Bureau.

American Notes.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

THE NEXT CONGRESS. A meeting was held on February 20 in New York to discuss the advisability of inviting the International Congress of Applied Chemistry to hold the meeting in 1912 in New York City.

BAKELITE. It is announced that Dr. Baekland has prepared oxy benzyl methylene glycol dihydride, called for short "bakelite," and that this substance possesses properties which should make it a good substitute for celluloid.

SINCE THE FEDERAL FOOD AND DRUGS ACT was passed in June 1906, it has been adopted, with modifications, by the Legislatures of nearly all the separate States. So far, however, Pennsylvania, New York, and Michigan have not enacted such laws, and in all three States measures are being considered at the present moment.

SIGHT TESTING. Following the newly enacted Sight-testing Act of New York, Bill, have been introduced into the Legislatures of New York and Tennessee having for their object the protection of opticians or optometrists, as they are called in the United States. There has been talk of medical opposition, but the medical side is not strong.

THOR-RAD-X is the name of a substance which Dr. Skillman Bailey, of Chicago, is stated to have discovered, and which is put forward as a rival to radium. It is prepared from Colorado pitchblende, and is less expensive than radium, while possessing similar therapeutic activity. Thor-rad-x is to be sold at cost price through a central agency in Chicago.

SMOKING-OPIMUM.—Following up the Bill prohibiting the importation of opium into the United States except for medicinal purposes (see *C. & D.*, February 6, p. 216), Chairman Payne, of the Ways and Means Committee, has given notice that his Committee will soon report a Bill imposing a prohibitive internal revenue-tax on the manufacture of opium in the United States.

FOOD AND DRUG ACTS.—The Attorney-General has upheld the contention of the Department of Agriculture that phenacetin must be labelled as a derivative of acetanilide notwithstanding that it may have been produced from an entirely different substance. The word "derivative" is thus held to embrace theoretical derivation rather than current industrial practice. A suit has been brought against Dr. Dupuis, St. Louis, for alleged misbranding in selling a preparation called "Radol," for the cure or alleviation of cancer, which it is alleged had not radioactive.

PURITY OF INSECTICIDES.—The House Committee on Agriculture at Washington has reported a new form of the Bill referred to it some time ago for preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded Paris greens, lead arsenates, and other insecticides and fungicides. The Bill provides for the examination and testing of samples of insecticides at the Bureau of Chemistry, and specifies that Paris green shall be held to be adulterated if it does not contain at least 50 per cent. of arsenious oxide, as well as under other specified conditions. Lead arsenate shall be held to be adulterated if it contains more than 50 per cent. of water, as well as under other specified conditions.

GERMAN CHEMICAL INDUSTRY.—The effect of the imposition of the proposed electricity-tax on the German chemical industry is discussed at length in the "Berliner Tageblatt" by Dr. H. Grossmann, who points out that the industry would be severely hit, as electrical energy forms a considerable portion of the cost of production of certain chemicals. This would apply to bleaching-powder, bromides, caustic soda, phosphorus, calcium carbide, aluminium, etc., which are produced from cheap raw materials. The tax would also have a serious effect on the cyanamide industry, which is striving to make German agriculture independent of Chilean nitrate. The Chemical Trades Protection Association has petitioned the Reichstag that the chemical industry should be exempt from the tax, as otherwise its capability of competing in the world's markets would be heavily handicapped.

Legal Reports.

Trade Law.

Aerated-water Bottles.—In the Chancery Division of the High Court, Dublin, on February 27, before the Master of the Rolls, Messrs. Bewley & Draper and Messrs. Hovenden & Orr were granted injunctions against the use of their branded bottles by Messrs. Smethwick & Co., Kilkenny.

Bottle-stopper Patent.—In the Chancery Division of the High Court, Dublin, on February 26, before Mr. Justice Barton, the case of Pinkerton v. Reid was mentioned. The plaintiff sought a declaration that he is entitled to the ownership of a patent for a ball stopper for aerated-water bottles, but counsel announced that a consent had been arrived at. The consent was made a rule of court.

"Camp" and "Kit" Coffee-essences.—In the Edinburgh Court of Session on March 3, Lord Salvesen gave judgment in the action by R. Paterson & Sons, coffee-essence manufacturers, Glasgow, against Walter Paterson, coffee-essence manufacturer, Glasgow, and Kit Coffee, Ltd., Govan, for 15,000*l.* Mr. Paterson was formerly a partner in the pursuers' firm but in 1904 retired, receiving 20,000*l.* in respect of his share and interest in the firm, including goodwill, his share of the goodwill being approximately stated at 10,000*l.* In the beginning of 1905 he started a similar business, and the plaintiffs allege that this was a breach of the agreement. In the result Lord Salvesen found for the plaintiffs, and assessed the damages at 500*l.*, with expenses, reserving the question of modification, if any.

Disinfectant-moulds.—In the City of London Court, on February 25, before Mr. Registrar Wild, William Dyson & Co., Ltd., Medina Tin Works, Devonshire Grove, S.E., sued Messrs. Tugwood & Wilton, sanitary-compound manufacturers, 32 Fenchurch Street, E.C., for 2*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* for moulds supplied. The defendants paid a sum of 1*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* into Court, and disputed the remainder of the claim on the ground that the moulds were contrary to order, not being the correct size. Mr. Registrar Wild said it appeared to be a question as to who had made a mistake, and after hearing evidence he found that the defendants had accepted the moulds and must pay for them. He accordingly gave judgment for the plaintiffs for 16*s.* 9*d.* beyond the money paid into Court.

High Court Cases.

QUININE-BITTERS.

In the Chancery Division, before Mr. Justice Swinfen-Eady, on Friday, February 26, Mr. Cozens Hardy, on behalf of the Quinine Bitters Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and another, of Llanelly, applied for an order to commit Mr. Morgan W. James, chemist, of the same place, for non-compliance with an injunction obtained against him for making certain representations in respect of plaintiffs' manufacture of quinine-bitters calculated to mislead the public. Counsel stated that plaintiffs were the successors to the late Mr. Gwilym Evans, manufacturer of quinine-bitters, and during January last, in spite of the order, defendant had issued circulars broadcast and to plaintiffs' customers among others, advertising

Quinine bitters, original and genuine, the world's greatest vegetable tonic. Has an immense sale.

These circulars were issued under the name of "Evans & James," and counsel submitted that they led people to believe that defendant's business was identical with that of Mr. Gwilym Evans, whose successors plaintiffs were.

His Lordship: I suppose defendant is entitled to carry on business as "Wm. Evans & James"?

Counsel replied that there was no objection to his doing so, so long as he did not represent himself as successor to Mr. Gwilym Evans. The defendant (counsel further explained) had the right to use the name "Gwilym Evans," but that right expired in 1888. In the case of one breach, counsel submitted that there could be no defence, and produced an envelope on which defendant had printed the words, "Successor to Gwilym Evans." This was the second time defendant had offended against plaintiffs' business, concluded Mr. Cozens Hardy, and he was instructed to press for the order.

Mr. Goodman, who appeared for the defendant, said that there was no doubt that Mr. James had been entitled to use the name of "Gwilym Evans."

His Lordship: That is another matter. He was only entitled to use it for three years, and that period has expired.

Mr. Goodman said that defendant had no intention of breaking the order of the Court, and he was prepared to give an undertaking to strike out the words on the envelopes, etc., "Partner and successor to Gwilym Evans," and, further, to put upon all his trade-lists and envelopes his exact address.

His Lordship: It would appear that so far as this case has proceeded there has been a flagrant breach of the injunction, but it has occurred to me whether, if defendant would give an undertaking not to use the name "Gwilym Evans" in future in any shape or form and to give an exact address, I might see my way not to commit him.

Defendant's counsel intimated that his client was prepared to give such an undertaking.

His Lordship inquired whether plaintiffs were prepared to accept it.

Mr. Cozens Hardy said he had been instructed that such an undertaking would be absolutely worthless, and they were not prepared to accept it. There had been a clear breach, and this was the second time it had occurred. Plaintiffs had already obtained one order for committal against defendant in respect of the first breach, but out of generosity they did not press the order. The only return defendant had made was to commit the same offence again, nor had he attempted to offer any apology.

Mr. Goodman remarked that he thought the action of the plaintiffs a little vindictive.

His Lordship said that undoubtedly the breach was a very flagrant one and absolutely indefensible. Having regard to the conduct of the defendant plaintiffs did not see their way to accept the undertaking he had suggested, nor did it lie with him to force plaintiffs to do so. Therefore, there remained nothing for him to do but to make the order for committal, and a further order that defendant should pay the costs of the motion.

PLASMON OATS.

An action by Messrs. A. & R. Scott, Ltd., Lower Keir Mills, Dunblane, against International Plasmon, Ltd., of Farringdon Street, was concluded before Mr. Justice Bray in the King's Bench, Commercial Court, on Wednesday, March 3. Mr. Scrutton, K.C., and Mr. Norton were for the plaintiffs; Mr. Duke, K.C., and Mr. Schiller for the defendants.

Mr. Scrutton said the case was for trial on questions of principal only. 956*l.* was claimed as 10 per cent. manufacturer's profits on a sum of 9,561*l.* The plaintiffs made Plasmon oats for the defendants, who supplied the Plasmon to be mixed with the oats. One difficulty had to be got over in that oats for human consumption require forty or fifty minutes' cooking, whereas Plasmon could not stand heat for more than five minutes. Consequently there had to be a preparation which could be cooked in a limited time. After a good deal of experiment, the plaintiffs got their oatmeal to blend with plasmon, so that it would cook in four or five minutes. The chairman of the plaintiff company, Mr. John Lauder, and Mr. S. Melville Bergheim, of the defendant company, conducted negotiations as to terms in June 1904. Mr. Bergheim died in September of the same year. The terms of the original agreement were that the business should be run tentatively for three months, the defendants were to supply the plasmon at 10*d.* or 11*d.* per pound, and the plaintiffs to supply the oatmeal, charging the ruling cost prices, plus manufacturer's expenses, and a further sum of 10 per cent. for manufacturer's profits. Sales were to be made only from the defendant company, and any net profits were to be divided, one-third to the plaintiffs, and two-thirds to defendants. If at the end of three months this proved satisfactory, a company was to be formed with a capital of 40,000*l.* The tentative arrangement, however, continued until December 1906, and in 1907 the work was taken over by the Scottish Cereal Milling Co. Plaintiffs then sent in an account for 10 per cent. manufacturer's profits, and one-third of the net profits. This was repudiated by the defendants. The question for decision was as to the 10 per cent. manufacturer's profits, which depended on the course of dealing. Counsel suggested that the 10 per cent. was on the whole cost price of the oats and the plasmon plus the manufacturer's expenses.

and not, as defendants contended, only on the oats. The main defence, however, was that the plaintiffs had included 10 per cent. manufacturer's profits in the amount rendered on the invoices, and that the defendants had paid it from time to time. This the plaintiffs denied. After evidence, Mr. Duke submitted that the plaintiffs had not made out their case, and his Lordship held that the plaintiffs had charged 10 per cent. manufacturer's profits in the invoices rendered, and it was paid. Therefore he gave judgment for defendants, with costs, on that issue. He gave plaintiffs leave to proceed with their claim as to the one-third profits if they thought fit.

County Court Case.

A STRANGE CASE.

In the West London County Court on Monday, March 1, Judge Bray concluded the hearing of an action commenced there on January 15, in which Mrs. Gay, Putney, sued Mr. Geo. Cullwick, 171 Fulham Road, S.W., for 100*l.*, money advanced. Mr. H. B. Drysdale Woodcock, who represented the plaintiff, told the following interesting narrative at the first hearing, which was adjourned owing to the illness of the defendant:

Mr. and Mrs. Gay had carried on a chemist and druggist's business for some years, but which latterly had not been quite successful, and after struggling along for months they agreed that Mrs. Gay should take a situation as a governess at Brighton, while Mr. Gay should go as chemist's assistant. They had 70*l.* between them in cash. About this time an advertisement appeared in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, September 20, 1907, to the effect that anyone willing to invest 150*l.* could do so in a safe retail chemist's business in the S.W. district. Mr. Gay got into communication with the advertiser, who turned out to be the defendant. It was represented that the business was worth 1,000*l.* a year—the profits being 40*l.* a month—and it was arranged that, as they could not raise the 250*l.* required, Mrs. Gay should pay 100*l.* at 6 per cent. into the business and Mr. Gay should go as assistant at 3*l.* a week salary. Mr. Gay went into the situation on November 1, 1907, and a few days later 50*l.* of the 100*l.* was paid into the business. Then defendant submitted a new project to Mr. Gay—viz., that of forming a company, with the suggestion that Mrs. Gay should take 100 *l.* shares. Mrs. Gay was at that time entering on a situation at Brighton, and she and her husband were not in continual communication. However, Mr. Gay was prevailed upon to enter into this scheme, and he paid in the additional 50*l.* on November 19, handing Mr. Cullwick a cheque for 70*l.*, and receiving back 20*l.* in cash. For this 50*l.* Mr. Gay received a receipt:

Received from Mr. H. J. Gay the sum of 50*l.*, being balance of the agreed amount for shares to the amount of 100*l.* to be taken by allotment by Mrs. H. J. Gay in the Imperial Drug Stores, Ltd. (Reg.). Geo. Cullwick, director.

At that time there was no such company in existence, it not being registered until December 20, 1907, and in that event Mr. Cullwick had made himself personally liable for the amount. Of this transaction Mrs. Gay knew absolutely nothing, as it was not until February 1908, when she was turning over some of her husband's papers, that she came upon this receipt. When the company was registered the capital was put at 600*l.* in 1*l.* shares, of which 530 were allotted to Cullwick, and there was no statement of purchase price or the assignment of any business. Eight shares were allotted to the other seven signatories, and, that being so, it was absolutely impossible that the 100 shares could be allotted to Mrs. Gay. In February the capital of the company was increased by 400*l.*, and on the 2nd of that month the register purported to bear the allotment of 100 shares to Mrs. Gay, who was a stranger to the whole transaction, and had never applied for the shares. Two other gentlemen joined the company—Mr. Pappernham, who became secretary, and Mr. Geo. Richardson, to the latter of whom fifty shares were allotted. A new shop was taken at Loampit Hill, Lewisham, and Mr. Gay was sent there to make room for Mr. Richardson. Mr. Gay was paid sometimes in cash and sometimes by post-dated cheques, and the latter had occasionally to be held over for several days. During an interview at Lewisham in December 1908 a proposal was made that Mr. Gay should take over the shop there, but Mrs. Gay, with an uncashed cheque in her pocket, became suspicious, and declined. The present action was then brought.

When the case again came on for hearing on Monday Mr. Drysdale Woodcock announced that terms had been arranged in the case. The action, Gay v. the Imperial Drug Co., Ltd., for 6*l.* salary, was struck out, with 15*s.* costs. His Honour affirmed the settlement.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts. DISTILLED WATER.

At the Police Court, Hampstead, N.W., on March 3, the hearing was resumed of the summons against Boots Cash Chemists, Ltd., under Section 6 of the 1875 Act for selling at their Heath Street branch distilled water which the public analyst (Mr. A. W. Stokes) had certified to contain 5½ grains per gal. of dirt or extraneous matter, consisting of vegetable hairs and calcium carbonate. The first hearing was reported in our issue of January 16, p. 77. Mr. Sydney Turner prosecuted for the Hampstead Borough Council, and Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, barrister-at law (instructed by Messrs. Neve, Beck & Kirby, solicitors), appeared for the defendants. At that hearing Mr. Glyn-Jones had outlined the defence, which was that the distilled water was B.P., but that the officers who purchased the half-pint had used bottles in which calcium carbonate had been deposited during the process of "sterilisation" followed by the Hampstead Public Health Department—viz., boiling in the local water, which is very hard. Mr. Otto Hehner was supporting this view in evidence when the Magistrates adjourned the case in order that the Government chemists might report upon the reserve sample. The hearing was resumed on Wednesday consequent on the report having been received from the Government laboratories. Mr. Glyn-Jones reopened the proceedings by reading this. It stated that the total amount of solid matter in the water, without previous filtration from suspended particles, was 5.04 grains per gal. dried at 100° C., of which 4.67 grains per gal. were mineral matter and 0.37 grain per gal. was organic matter. The mineral matter consisted mainly of calcium carbonate and the suspended organic matter of fragments of cork and decayed cork,* with a few particles of matter of indeterminate origin. The analysts were of opinion that the water could not be properly described as distilled water. The amount of saline matter in it was as large as that contained in many natural waters employed as sources of supply to certain cities in the United Kingdom.

Mr. Otto Hehner then continued his evidence for the defence. He detailed other tests which he had made in order to show that the matter contained in his sample of the water was caused by the "sterilisation" treatment of the bottle, and the fact that the cork which was used was, as he suggested, old and defective. He also spoke very highly of Messrs. Boots' laboratory in Borough Road, and especially of their apparatus and method for distilling water. In cross-examination by Mr. Turner he admitted that some particles of the cork in the water might have come there from his method of drawing the cork.

Mr. George Stubbs, F.C.S., of the Government laboratories, who analysed the reserve sample, was called by Mr. Glyn-Jones. In regard to the expression of opinion in the certificate that the sample could not be properly described as distilled water, he said he based that opinion on the fact that the water did not comply with the requirements of the British Pharmacopœia in that it contained calcium carbonate. There was also a very slight trace of sulphates, but no chlorides, which were an almost invariable constituent of tap-water. The absence of chlorides certainly went a long way to show that the water had been distilled and had in some other fashion come into contact with chalk. He thought it was quite possible that the chalk in the water might have been due to the process adopted in cleansing the bottles. It was also just possible that the sulphates might have been accounted for in the same way as the carbonate of lime.

Mr. Glyn-Jones reminded the Bench of his objection that the water was not a substance within the purview of the Acts at all, and he thought that on the evidence which they had had before them there were very good reasons why that should be so. In support of this he quoted the statutory definition: "The expression food shall include every article used for food other than drugs or water." In the case of an article used under some circumstances for purposes as a drug and other circumstances as a food, it was for the Court to say whether it was purchased as a drug.

Mr. Henry Clarke (Chairman of the Bench) said the Magistrates had already decided at the first hearing to deal with the case as one affecting a drug.

* Mr. Otto Hehner said the same at the previous hearing.—
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Mr. Glyn-Jones said he had been more concerned to show that what was sold was distilled water than he had been to try and avail himself of any point of law upon it. Having heard all the evidence, the Bench must, he thought, feel that it was impossible that the water as sold by his clients was other than distilled water. It was not tap-water. There was only carbonate of lime in it, and the fact that one analyst found more than another, and one found a little fluff while the others found none, supported his defence. He also suggested that when analyses were to be made, possibly for the purposes of prosecution, the fullest precautions ought to be taken with regard to the bottles and corks.

The Chairman, after a brief deliberation in private with his colleagues on the Bench, said the Magistrates were of opinion that, owing to the way in which the samples were prepared, the matter was too doubtful for them to decide against the defendants. They therefore dismissed the case. The Bench thanked Mr. Stubbs for the very impartial way in which he had given his evidence, which was of a very convincing character. They desired to ask him what precautions he would suggest in taking such analyses.

Mr. Stubbs replied that he thought at least half a Winchester quart should be used and glass-stoppered bottles. These should first be rinsed out with hydrochloric acid, then with water, and finally several times with distilled water.

Mr. Glyn-Jones also complimented Mr. Stubbs, and the matter (which again occupied several hours) closed.

Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

CURTIS, A. L., BAILEY, T. W., and BENNION, J. M., surgeons, Orpington and St. Mary Cray, Kent, under the style of Curtis, Bailey & Bennion.

FISHER, E. J., COX, W. H., and EDWARDS, C. W., manufacturers of disinfectants, etc., Fields Mews, Wandsworth, London, S.W., under the style of C. W. Edwards & Co.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

CAMMACK, JOHN FRANCIS JEFFEY, St. Margaret's Mansions, Fulham Cross, London, S.W., late Daves Road, Fulham, London, S.W., chemist.

FENNER, AUGUSTUS JAMES (late trading as the Camphylene Co.), Westcombe Hill, Blackheath, London, S.E., late Royal Dockyard Wharf, Woolwich, London, S.E., chemist.

ADJUDICATION.

RAMSDEN, HENRY NOBLE, Leeds, dentist.

Liquidation.

BAILEY'S REMEDIES, LTD.—At a meeting held at Union Bank Chambers, 12-16 Southwark Street, London, S.E., on February 19 it was resolved that the company be wound up voluntarily. Liquidator, Mr. Frank Lloyd, 16 Winterwell Road, Brixton Hill, London, S.W.

Bankruptcy Report.

Re WILLIAM JOHN GARDAM, 404 Monument Road, Birmingham, Chemist and Pharmacist.—The first meeting of creditors of this debtor was held at the offices of the Birmingham Official Receiver on Friday, February 26. The statement of affairs shows liabilities 377*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*, assets 26*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*, leaving a deficiency of 351*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.* Debtor attributes his failure to bad trade and law costs. He commenced business as a chemist at 404 Monument Road in November 1907. He purchased the stock for 60*l.*, and the fixtures, fittings, and bottles for 100*l.*, both sums to be paid by instalments. He had no capital, and admits that he was insolvent at the commencement to the extent of 55*l.* He paid the whole of the amount due for stock, but only 10*l.* in respect of the fixtures and fittings. In May 1908 he opened a branch shop at 120 Ledsam Street, Ladywood, which he stocked from the shop at Monument Road, but the business was not a success. On August 24 last debtor entered into an agreement with his assistant under which he sold him the Ledsam Street business for 55*l.*, payable by weekly instalments of 10*s.* Only 3*l.* was paid under this agreement. Early in November 1908 debtor received possession of the premises back, reopened the shop, and after trading for about a fortnight sold the fixtures, stock, etc., for 26*l.* 10*s.* Up to August last his takings averaged 8*l.* a week, but since then they had fallen to 5*l.* or 6*l.*

a week, upon which there was a gross profit of about 50 per cent. The only books of account kept were a creditors' ledger, day-book, and weekly-takings book. He has no furniture. Mr. A. S. Cully (Official Receiver) said he was afraid there would not be very much for the creditors. The case is a summary one, and remains in the hands of the Official Receiver. The following are the principal creditors: E. H. Butler & Son (London), 11*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*; H. Clarkson (Ripon), 35*l.*; Hodgkinson, Prestons & King (London), 14*l.*; F. H. Prosser & Co., Ltd. (Birmingham), 12*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*; and J. F. Wilkinson (Manchester), 25*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*

New Companies and Company News.

The letters P.C. mean Private Company within the meaning of the Companies Act, 1907, and R.O., Registered Office.

CHARLES McFARLANE, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 4,000*l.* Objects: To take over the business of C. McFarlane, chemical manufacturer, Lancs. The first directors are C. McFarlane, T. H. Chadwick, J. Pickup, and J. Stott. R.O., Union Works, Miller Street, Heywood.

AGUAS BLANCA NITRATE CO., LTD.—Capital 270,000*l.* Objects: To take over the undertaking, properties, and liabilities of the Compañia Salitrera Aguas Blancas (incorporated in Chili), to adopt an agreement with the said Compañia and P. Mitrovich, L. Mitrovich, H. Thomas, J. Ucovic, and R. C. Gallo (trading as Mitrovich Bros.), to acquire any nitrate grounds or other lands, properties, and undertakings in Chili or elsewhere, containing "Caliche" or any other deposit from which any fertilising or other mercantile product can be manufactured, etc. The first directors are P. Mitrovich, T. Aikman, D. Burns, P. Devescovi, and E. Framm. Remuneration not less than 300*l.* each per annum (chairman 400*l.*) and 5 per cent. of the distributed profits, divisible (maximum 500*l.* for each ordinary director and 600*l.* for the chairman in any year). R.O., 78 Cornhill, E.C.

RUSSIAN NAPHTHA.—A company has been formed at St. Petersburg under the name of Industrial and Commercial Naphtha Co. for the Far East. The initial capital will be a million roubles.

BRITON FERRY CHEMICAL CO.—The directors recommend a further dividend of 9*l.* per share, making 5 per cent. for the year. An increase of acid volume but slight drop in prices were features of last year's working.

BORAX CO.—The accounts for the year to December 31 show, including 1,165*l.* brought forward, a profit of 13,949*l.* out of which the dividends paid on May 12 and November 14 amounted to 12,500*l.*, leaving 1,449*l.*, which it is proposed to carry forward. The annual meeting was held on March 1.

J. N. HORSFIELD & SONS, LTD., chemists, etc., Leeds, have filed at Somerset House particulars of a debenture bond dated February 5, 1909, to secure 180*l.*, charged on the company's real and leasehold property, two trade-marks, and the undertaking and general assets, present and future. The holder is Mr. J. I. Kirby, The Hydro, Ben Rhydding, Yorks.

PRICE'S PATENT CANDLE CO., LTD.—The report for 1908 shows a profit of 72,048*l.* After adding 6,138*l.* undivided profit from 1907, and deducting the dividend of 15*s.* per share, amounting to 28,125*l.*, paid in September last, there remained on December 31, 1908, a disposable sum of 50,062*l.* The directors recommend writing off 10,000*l.* for depreciation of buildings and plant, applying 32,812*l.* in payment of a dividend of 17*s.* 6*d.* per share, free of tax, thus making 32*s.* 6*d.* per share for 1908, and carrying forward the remaining 7,250*l.* The decrease in profit of 1,205*l.* is again due to the continued keen competition.

W. C. BARNES & CO., LTD.—In the Chancery Division of the High Court on February 25, Mr. Justice Swinfen-Eady made an order for the appointment of a receiver and manager to act for four months in respect of the business of Messrs. W. C. Barnes & Co., Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Phoenix Works, Hackney Wick, London. The company was registered in 1897, with a share capital of 60,000*l.* (C. & D., 1897, II., 790), and, in addition to that, the company issued debenture stock secured by a trust deed to the extent of 24,000*l.* All that stock was outstanding, and was held by three ladies in portions of 8,000*l.* each. The interest on the stock had been in arrear since June 1906. His Lordship made the order in accordance with an agreement come to between all the parties concerned.

SWISS CHEMICALS.—In 1907 there were seven works at Basle manufacturing chemicals, colours, dyes, pharmaceutical products, etc., and employing 2,126 hands. The rate of wages in 1907 was from 121*f.* to 185*f.* per month for skilled workmen, 104*f.* to 130*f.* for partly skilled, and 91*f.* to 108*f.* for unskilled workmen.

Marriages.

DALES—GILLIATT. At Louth, on February 18, Edward Dales, pharmaceutical chemist, Sherwood Rise, Nottingham, son of Mr. J. C. Dales, Bridge Street, Louth, to Susie, only daughter of the late Mr. Gilliatt, Ebenezer House, Louth.

ROBERTSON—GOODFELLOW. At Pannure Hotel, Monifieth, Forfarshire, on February 24, by the Rev. G. Elmslie Troup, assisted by the Rev. James Boath Wood, Harry B. Robertson, chemist, West Ferry, to Bella, eldest daughter of Mr. Stewart Goodfellow, baker, Broughty Ferry.

Deaths.

CASSOPOGLOU.—The death occurred in February of Bodassaki S. Cassopoglou, one of the largest opium-dealers in Smyrna. Born at Cesarea in 1848, he devoted himself in early life to the sale of opium, and in 1888, on the death of his brother, he became manager of the business, which traded as Onesti Cassopoglou, a post which he held for seven years. Subsequently he traded on his own account, and his activity and integrity secured him the goodwill of many business friends, while the fact that he held a large stock of opium gave him a prominent position in the syndicate which was formed to maintain opium prices, and at his death the market was greatly disturbed, the effects of which are still perceptible.

GRIFFITH.—At Rotherham, on February 20, Mr. Charles Griffith, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-one.

HORNIBLOW.—At his residence, Worcester, Mr. William Thorneloe Horniblow, chemist and druggist, after a few months' illness, aged seventy-one. Mr. Horniblow, who carried on a successful business at 33 Sidbury, Worcester, for nearly fifty years, served his apprenticeship with Mr. Bird in Broad Street, Worcester. A curious feature of the indenture was the clause that he should not eat salmon more than twice a week. This was evidently inserted because salmon, which was then caught in enormous quantities, was almost the daily diet—a course frequently resulting in illness. He was a capital *raconteur*, and was also an original member of the Worcester Glee Club and a well-known member of the Worcester City Bowling Club. At the funeral, on March 1, the chief mourners were Mr. F. H. Horniblow (son), Mr. Freeman Horniblow (brother), and Mr. F. Burlingham (brother-in-law). Mr. L. L. Stroud (Tewkesbury) and Mr. A. E. Coverdale (Hon. Secretary, Worcester Chemists' Association) were the chemist representatives present. Many wreaths were sent, including one each from the Worcester Chemists' Association and the City Bowling Green Club. Mr. F. H. Horniblow, chemist and druggist, is now left in sole control of the business.

HULL.—The note in this section last week (p. 337) referred to Mr. Albert L. Hull, senior representative of Messrs. Yardley & Co., Ltd. The full name was inadvertently omitted.

MCCOMBIE.—On March 2, at Leytonstone, from pneumonia, Mr. Charles McCombie, aged about fifty-five. Mr. McCombie got his early drug-trade training in Edinburgh, and was at one time shipping-clerk to Messrs. Barron, Harveys & Co., and later to Messrs. Evans Lescher & Webb. Subsequently he became associated with Messrs. C. Gross & Co., Mincing Lane, E.C., where he gained an intimate knowledge of the essential-oil trade. Then he commenced business on his own account, and latterly was a provincial traveller to Messrs. May & Baker, Ltd., Battersea. He leaves a widow and grown-up family.

MARTIN.—On February 28, at Myrtle Terrace, Balmoral, Belfast, Mr. Herbert William Martin. Mr. Martin was one of the travellers of Messrs. J. & J. Haslett, Ltd., chemists and druggists, North Street, Belfast. He served his apprenticeship with Mr. Samuel Gibson, J.P., chemist and druggist, King Street, Belfast, and was appointed traveller before the period of his apprenticeship had expired. His health broke down two years ago, and his death took place from tuberculosis.

RAE.—At South Queensferry, N.B., on March 1, Mr. Francis Rae, chemist and druggist, aged eighty-two. Mr. Rae formerly owned the chemist's businesses in Kirkcaldy and South Queensferry now carried on by Messrs. G. Ferris and David Lister respectively. For the last few years Mr. Rae conducted a stationer's business next door to his old premises in South Queensferry.

RAGG.—At Lower Edmonton, London, N., on February 18, Mr. Harry John Ragg, chemist and druggist, eldest son of Mr. W. W. Ragg, chemist and druggist, Edmonton.

TIPPING.—At Wood Green, on February 5, Mr. Thomas J. Tipping, formerly with Messrs. T. Morson & Son as works manager until his retirement two years ago. Mr. Tipping was then an employé of fifty years' standing.

WEBSTER.—At Bootle, Liverpool, on February 27, Mr. George Webster, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-six. Mr. Webster was formerly in business at St. Helens.

WRIGHT.—At Widnes, on March 1, Mr. Fred Wright, under-manager at Messrs. Gaskell Deacon's chemical-works of the United Alkali Co., at Widnes, aged forty-two. Mr. Wright was the patentee of a process for the recovery of arsenic, and was regarded as an exceedingly clever technical chemist.

Business Changes.

Properly authenticated business notices (not being advertisements) are inserted in this section free of charge if promptly communicated to the Editor.

MESSRS. SPENCER & CO., LTD., general merchants, Secunderabad, have closed the pharmacy department of their business.

MR. C. H. E. LOWE, chemist and druggist, has purchased the business of the late Mr. E. T. Wilson, at Wedmore, Somerset.

MR. H. G. ADAMS, chemist and druggist, has sold his business in High Street, Newport, Salop, to Mr. T. R. Oldbury, chemist and druggist, late of Much Wenlock.

BOOTS, LTD., are fitting up a branch in Market Place, Wakefield, which will be opened in the course of the present month. They are also making extensive alterations in the premises they purchased in the Market Place, Kingston, last October.

Personalities.

MR. JAMES NICKSON, chemist and druggist, 56 Broad Street, Ludlow, has been re-elected as borough auditor.

ALDERMAN R. FITZHUGH, pharmaceutical chemist, Nottingham, has been appointed overseer of the poor for the city during the ensuing year.

MR. C. GERRING, chemist, High Street, New Romney, has been elected Hon. Secretary and Treasurer of the New Romney Ratepayers' Association.

ALDERMAN J. V. MAINPRIZE, chemist and druggist, King Street, Bridlington, has been appointed a Governor of the Grammar School by the Bridlington Town Council.

SIR EDWARD EVANS was, at the meeting held last week at Leamington, elected Chairman of the General Committee of the National Liberal Federation for the fourteenth time.

MR. F. G. ACTON, chemist, 10 Cornmarket, Worcester, has been returned unopposed to fill a casual vacancy on the City Council. Mr. Acton is a prominent member of the Worcester Chemists' Association, the President of which (Alderman J. A. Steward) has been on the Council for many years.

DR. T. E. THORPE, C.B., F.R.S., Director of the Government Laboratories, will shortly retire from that office. This is an "intelligent anticipation" by the London correspondent of a Manchester paper, who says Dr. Thorpe "is now sixty-four." As a matter of fact, the distinguished chief was born on December 8, 1845, so that he will not reach the official age limit until December 8, 1910, and we understand that he has not indicated that he will retire earlier.

Trade Notes.

AMPOULE FILLER.—As a supplement to the article on ampoules, printed in our Winter Issue, we call attention to the Aubrey-Elias patent fountain-bulb, which can be used for filling ampoules in the manner shown in the annexed engraving. The dispenser sterilises the liquid to be ampouled in a flask or other convenient vessel, and by pressing the rubber bulb the liquid contained in the flask may be forced through the glass tube, directly into the ampoule, without fear of contamination. The bulb is put on the market by Messrs. Chas. Zimmermann & Co., 9 and 10 St. Mary-at-Hill, London, E.C., at 1s. 9d., and consists mainly of an elastic bulb connected with a tight-fitting central tube, forming a cap or stopper. The lower part of the bulb (which fits to the neck of the bottle or flask) is provided with air channels or perforations communicating with the interior of the vessel, so as to exert pressure on the liquid therein when the bulb is squeezed by the hand. The liquid does not come into contact with the india rubber, but is forced by air-pressure through the glass tube, which can be easily detached for cleaning. Besides its use for filling ampoules the bulb can be attached to a wash-bottle or syringe and enables a jet of liquid to be maintained for a considerable time.

poules the bulb can be attached to a wash-bottle or syringe and enables a jet of liquid to be maintained for a considerable time.

REGENT HAIR-POWDER.—"Dry" shampooing of the hair with volatile liquids of the petroleum spirit genus is doomed. The risk of using such inflammable liquids is too great to warrant their retention as articles of the toilet. Whether this consideration has or has not stimulated search for some other form of dry shampooing, we do not know, but Messrs. Dubosch & Gillingham have made a decided hit by the production of the Regent hair-powder. It has been on the market over two years, but is a real novelty, inasmuch as the powder is sprayed upon the hair at bedtime, and next morning is brushed out, the result being a dry cleaning of the hair which is said to be as effectual as a saponaceous shampoo. It leaves the hair beautifully soft and smooth and refreshes the scalp. This Regent hair-powder retails at 1s. 6d. per box, and chemists would do well to communicate with the makers at 285 Regent Street, London, W., in regard to the terms and the spray apparatus used for applying the powder. It should be a boon to ladies and in the nursery.

ELECTRIC MASSAGE.—We have had an opportunity of examining the "Natural" curative electrical massage instrument which is being put on the market by Messrs. Jones & Kleiser, 10 Ironmonger Lane, Cheapside, London, E.C. The form of the instrument is shown in the illustration, and, in view of the many worthless instruments that have been offered as "electrical," we must emphasise the fact that the "Natural" electrical massage instrument is unmistakably active. The lower part of the cylinder has within it a dry battery, the current from which is conducted to the flat dish of revolving balls which can be seen in the illustration. The current is connected by means of a small switch in the handle, and, when working, is of such a strength that one feels a not unpleasant prickly sensation on applying the massage end to the skin. If the instrument is held also by the upper part of the cylinder the effect is stronger still, and the strength can be made almost unbearable by extending this part of the instrument, which is in telescopic form. The use of the "Natural" electrical massage instrument is indicated in

nervous complaints—neuralgia, for instance—rheumatism, falling hair, and several other classes of ailments. The instrument sells at 25s.



MR. BERNARD SLACK, Prince's Chambers, Wolverhampton, has just issued a folder as a sequel to his booklet "The Door to Success," which he entitles, "Don't Take my Word." The new booklet tells what others say of his system.

DISINFECTANTS GUARANTEE.—Messrs. Burt, Boulton & Hayward, Ltd., 64 Cannon Street, London, E.C., are now in a position to supply Ialine fluid disinfectant with a guaranteed co-efficient of 17 by the Ridcal-Walker test. The company have recently erected at their Silvertown Works an up-to-date bacteriological laboratory, where all disinfectants are tested and sold on the basis of the results. A new edition of a booklet on disinfectants will be ready in a few days, and copies can be had by any of our subscribers who apply.

WAX FLOOR-POLISH.—This recently introduced preparation, made by Messrs. Daniel Judson & Son, Mack's Road, Bermondsey, London, S.E., has a wide application, for it not only polishes furniture well, but gives glisten and grip to oak-stained floors, renovates linoleum, shines brown boots, and imparts a polish to most things that require it. The polish is a paste, and our trials of it are most favourable, since they show that it is well compounded, and with very little of it (in fact, the less the better) a beautiful polish is produced on surfaces that have lost their brightness.

Trade-marks Applied For.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications should be lodged with Mr. Temple Franks, Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks, at the Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned. The objection must be stated on Trade-marks Form No. 7, cost £1, obtainable through any money-order office. The figures in parentheses refer to the classes applied for.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," February 17, 1909.)

- "COLLODIUM-EMULSION," and device (rising sun, etc.); for photographic goods (1). By E. Albert, Schwabingerlandstrasse 55, Munich. 308,899.
- "M O H" in a diamond; for disinfectants (2). By McDougall Bros., 68 Port Street, Manchester. 307,784.
- "LIMINITE," for artificial manures, etc. (2), and "VICOS" and "VIMEL," for cattle-foods (42). By Western Counties Agricultural Co-operative Association, Ltd., Stonehouse, Plymouth. 308,730, 308,729, 308,727.
- "ALOZONE," for a medicine (3). By Sarah I. Heal, 59 Abingdon Villas, London, W. 308,244.
- "SPIROSALIN"; for pharmaceutical preparations (3). By F. Bayer & Co., 217 Koenigstrasse, Elberfeld. 308,463.
- "SALUPHERIN"; for a medicated tooth-paste (3). By Norddeutsche Chemische Werke, 40 Babelsberger Strasse, Wilmersdorf, Berlin. 308,506.
- "WATERBURY CHEMICAL CO., DES MOINES, IO.," fac-simile signature and initials entwined; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Waterbury Chemical Co., Des Moines, Iowa, U.S.A. 308,776.
- "SANJEC"; for all goods (3). By F. H. Gillett and D. Steel, 36 Highbury New Park, London, N. 308,548.
- "CATARRHENZA" and "RAINBOW"; for all goods (3). By John Shaw, 89 Farringdon Street, London, E.C. 308,905, 308,906.
- "CINNUEZA"; for medicines (3). By Fag & Co., 150 York Road, London, S.E. 309,705.
- Device of Chinese factory; for all goods (4). By Chemische Fabrik Griesheim-Elektron, Gulentstrasse, 31, Frankfurt a/Main. 301,040.
- "AMATAR"; for optical instruments (8). By Carl Zeiss, 29 Margaret Street, London, W. 309,610.
- "MOLENA"; for aerated waters, etc. (44). By Brothwell & Mills, Ltd., 8 Fletcher Street, Workington. 308,895.
- "SUMATRINE"; for benzine, etc. (47). By Koninklijke Nederlandsche Maatschappij tot Exploitatie van Petroleum bronnen in Nederlandsch-Indie, Lange Vijverberg, 2, The Hague. 305,483.
- "PHENOZONE"; for soap and soap-powder (47). By T. J. Large, 81 Putney Bridge Road, London, S.W. 309,295.
- "CAMO"; for toilet articles (48). By The Standard Tablet and Pill Co., Hove, Sussex. 308,157.
- "PATE DENTIFRICE DE BOTOT," and wrapper device; for tooth-paste (48). By M. Waldeck-Rousseau, 35 Rue de l'Université, Paris. 303,570.

Device with name and address, crown, and radiating fir-trees; for all goods (48). By C. A. Buchner, 49 Anton-Sommerstrasse, Rudolstadt, Germany. 305,968.

Picture of girl with mirror cleaning her teeth; for a tooth-cleaning preparation (48). By Thomas Christy & Co., 4 12 Old Swan Lane, London, E.C. 3. 305,542.

"MALATTINE," and label device of draped figure on pedestal; for a toilet-preparation (48). By G. Dralle, Grosso Burstah, 11-16, Hamburg. 308,699.

"HYGOL"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By The Hygienic Co., Ltd., 36 Southwark Bridge Road, London, S.E. 309,259.

"SANZO"; for liquid perfumed soap (48). By R. T. Prout, 47 Russell Road, West London. 309,409.

"LA-BEELA"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By Henry Shaw & Co., Crescent Road, Dukinfield. 309,428.

"PARASTIC"; for brushes (50). By New Eccles Rubber Works, Ltd., Monton Road, Eccles. 297,162.

"Séco"; for furniture-cream (50). By Frank Cox, 119 High Street, Hounslow. 308,410.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," February 24, 1909.)

Label device (two towers, etc.); for glue and gelatin glues (1). By Naamlooze Vennootschap Lijn-en Gelatinefabriek, "Delft," Rotterdamse Weg, Delft, Holland. 308,963.

"GRADIOL" and "REMBROL"; for photographic chemicals (1). By Leto Photo Materials Co. (1905), Ltd., 3 Rangoon Street, London, E.C. 309,737/8.

"CRITERION"; for photographic plates and films (1). By Birmingham Photographic Co., Ltd., Stechford, near Birmingham. 309,751.

"KATAKILLA"; for an insecticide (2). By Katakilla, Ltd., 5 Gray's Inn Place, London, W.C. 309,225.

"KOPAL"; for veterinary medicines (2). By E. P. Magee, Medical Hall, Farrell Street, Kells, Co. Meath. 309,760.

Information Wanted.

Inquiries for the names and addresses of manufacturers, or other trade information, not traceable by reference to the advertisement-pages of "The Chemist and Druggist" and the "C. & D. Diary," or not filed in our private register, are inserted here free of charge. Postcard or other replies to any of the subjoined inquiries (addressed to the Editor "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.) will be esteemed.

230/70. Makers of Brancher's patent mixer.

220/47. Where can "Matharite" be obtained?

25/2. Where can Joss-sticks for fumigating be obtained?

217/18. Makers of carbolised toothache wax in metal containers.

225/39. Where can "Antiphone" or Sound Deadener be obtained?

224/37. Makers of the "H. & B." gauze-bandage cutting machine.

229/51. Makers of "Tilsley's Tonic Pills for Dogs," or where obtainable.

227/9. Makers of "Beau Brummel" liquid soap, and of "Hemoplasm."

225/73. "Puritan" brand sugar of milk in bottles: where obtainable?

231/66. Present address of W. Rogers, proprietor of "Hairmoline" depilatory.

225/1. Makers or suppliers of a chemists' stock-book, "Where is it?" which costs about 1s.

231/67. Manufacturers of "First-Aid" brand packed goods (cold creams, castor oils, pills, etc.).

227/5. Present address of Fleming Camphylene Co., formerly of Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.

In the report of the Poor Law Commission the following item is given in an account of a visit to a country union:

The matron is a trained nurse. She recently had the pleasure of nursing the local member of Parliament, who happened to have an accident of a serious nature while motoring in the district. He was exceedingly pleased with the attentions he received. He sent a cheque to the clerk for his maintenance and 10*l.* to the Master to be spent on the inmates at the Master's discretion.

Mr. T. H. W. Idris is the M.P., we believe.

Institute of Chemistry.

THE annual general meeting was held at 50 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., on March 11. President Percy F. Frankland (the retiring President) in the chair. After the transaction of the formal business, including the reception of reports (see *C. & D.*, February 27, p. 319), the President delivered an address, in the course of which he remarked that the increase in the roll and the number of candidates entering for examination indicated that a real advance is taking place in the demand for highly trained chemists. He would emphasise the fact that while the well-being of the community is greatly promoted by the services of competent chemists, the mischief which can be wrought by the ill-trained and incompetent is incalculable. It is one of the chief duties of the Institute to maintain a high level of training for professional chemists. Referring to Professor Kipping's criticism of the Institute last year (*C. & D.*, 1908, ii., p. 412), Professor Frankland reminded the Fellows that there is a vast amount of research involving originality and attainments of the highest order which from its very nature cannot be published. Should chemists who are engaged on such research be debarred from the Fellowship because their names are not at the head of so many dozen pages apiece of the "Journal of the Chemical Society" or of a similar publication? The President proceeded to speak about some of the work that the Institute has accomplished, and intimated that a special committee had come to the conclusion that between 10,000*l.* and 15,000*l.* would have to be raised by voluntary contributions in order to provide a new home for the Institute. After congratulating the Institute on the choice of Dr. George Beilby, F.R.S., as the new President, Professor Frankland, on behalf of the Fellows and associates, presented an illuminated address to Mr. David Howard, in recognition of his services to the Institute in various capacities—as member of Council, Hon. Treasurer (eighteen years), President, Vice-President, and censor—extending altogether over thirty years, at the same time congratulating him on the approach of his seventieth birthday, while yet retaining remarkably his health and vigour.

Mr. David Howard, in reply, said that as a man grew old he began to think of what he had done. The founders of the Institute worked hard and with self-sacrifice for the Institute. They had nothing to gain, and were looked upon as wild enthusiasts in trying to make a profession of chemistry, but now the Institute could look back on the splendid work of the past, and it was for the younger men to work for its progress in the future.

A cordial vote of thanks was then accorded the President.

The Week's Poisonings.

EIGHT fatalities, including three misadventures, have occurred during the week. Death was due in two instances to unscheduled poisons, while poisons in Part II. of the Schedule were taken with fatal results in five cases. In one fatality a Part I. poison was used.—John E. Briscoe (22), insurance agent, committed suicide at Leigh by taking strychnine. At the inquest Mr. W. Hampson, Ph.C., 73 Chapel Street, Leigh, deposed to supplying deceased with 8 grains of strychnine to poison a dog. He cautioned deceased, who signed the poison-register. A verdict of suicide was returned.—James Beavay (25), gardener, was found dead in a baggage-room at Victoria Station, London, from belladonna-poisoning. The poison, apparently taken with suicidal intent, was in the form of a liniment.—A Stoke Newington bootfitter, named W. J. Adamson, died by misadventure through taking oxalic acid in mistake for "salts."—William B. Boynton, miller, Grantham, died from an overdose of laudanum administered to relieve pain.—George Haigh (58), died at Leicester from opium poisoning. An open verdict was returned.—A Worthing decorator named Alfred Goodall committed suicide by taking carbolic acid.—An open verdict was returned at the inquiry held at Sheffield respecting the death of James Frozatt (27), who was found dying on his back near a lost dam at Endcliffe Woods. On telling the police-constable who found him that he had been on the "booze," he was taken to the police-station and charged with being drunk and incapable. He subsequently died in the infirmary. Death was found to be due to a corrosive poison, probably strong sulphuric acid.—J. G. Salisbury Darby died at Scarborough from an overdose of sulphonal (p. 358).

Westminster Wisdom.

A weekly record of Parliamentary Progress.

NEW HOPS BILL.

Lord Carrington's announcement that "if it will entail no unreasonable expenditure of Parliamentary time," the Government will reintroduce the Hops Bill of last Session is the outcome of many communications which have been passing between those interested in securing legislation on the subject and the various Government Departments concerned. In view, however, of the qualified promise of the President of the Board of Agriculture there is every probability that an independently promoted Bill will be introduced at an early date in the Upper Chamber. This, as already stated in the *C. & D.*, will probably be in charge of Viscount Hardinge, who will be supported by the Earl of Camperdown and Lord Addington. In the meantime Mr. Claude Hay has withdrawn the Bill which he introduced in the House of Commons, and it has been reintroduced by Mr. Fell. Inasmuch, however, as the second reading has been fixed for to-day (Friday), when the Daylight Saving Bill and the Coroners' Inquests Bill have precedence, it is scarcely likely that it will be reached. The Government Bill will, it is believed, be introduced this year in the Upper House.

DEATHS REGISTRATION BILL.

In the House of Commons on Monday, March 1. Mr. George Greenwood introduced a Bill to amend the law relating to the registration of deaths and to burials. In the Memorandum attached to the Bill is incorporated an extract from the report of the Select Committee on Death Certification, which considered the question in 1893 under the chairmanship of Sir Walter Foster. This states that it should be made impossible for any person to disappear from his place in the community without satisfactory evidence being obtained as to the cause of his death. Between the years 1897 and 1906 no fewer than 97,349 deaths were uncertified. The Bill will, it is stated, receive opposition from herbalists.

DAYLIGHT SAVING BILL.

As stated in another paragraph, this Bill is to be discussed on March 5. Mr. Dobson will move and Sir E. Sassoon will second the motion for second reading, and it is understood that the Bill will be supported by the President of the Board of Trade, Sir Walter Nugent (for the Nationalists), and Mr. Richards (for the Labour party). The rejection of the Bill will be proposed by Mr. R. D. Holt, seconded by Mr. G. L. Courthorpe.

VIRUS POISONS

A question in regard to virus poisons was put in the House of Commons on Tuesday afternoon, March 2, by Mr. W. Moore, who asked the Vice-President of the Department of Agriculture for Ireland whether, having regard to the prevalence of rats in Ulster and elsewhere in Ireland, he would state what steps the Department had taken or proposed to take, and whether they had experimented with any of the virus poisons now advertised, and with what results.—The Attorney-General for Ireland, who replied in the absence of Mr. T. W. Russell, regretted to say that rats and other vermin were very prevalent in Ulster. The Department had experimented with two virus preparations now on the market. While the application of the virus caused some reduction in the number of the rats, the general results of the experiments so far were not such as would warrant the Department in recommending either of these preparations for general use by farmers.—Mr. Mooney asked whether the Department would consider the advisability of issuing instructions, as they had done upon similar occasions before, in respect of these nuisances, and whether, if they did so, they would make the instructions sufficiently wide to cover other vermin, such as "carrion crows," which are very prevalent in Ulster. (Laughter).—The Attorney-General: I cannot answer that question.—Mr. O'Brien: Try the Coercion Act. (Renewed laughter.)

RAILWAY CONTRACTS BILL.

Mr. A. G. Hooper has reintroduced his Bill to amend the law relating to railway and canal companies' rates and conditions of conveyance. The main clause of the

Bill provides that the carrying company shall not make any condition which will relieve them from liability for gross neglect in dealing with the various articles which are committed to their care.

DEATHS UNDER ANÆSTHETICS.

We understand that the Home Secretary has sent a communication to all coroners asking them to furnish him with every case which has come under their notice in the year 1908 in which deaths took place while under the influence of an anæsthetic. Dr. Waldo, the Coroner for the City of London, has tendered evidence at length upon this particular subject before the Coroners' Committee, which is considering a number of questions relating to coroners' inquiries, under the chairmanship of Sir Mackenzie Chalmers, K.C.B. One of the most important phases of the report and recommendations of that body will be the conclusions at which they have arrived in regard to the administration of anæsthetics. (See also p. 356).

KISSING THE BOOK.

Mr. T. A. Bramsdon has this week introduced a Bill to facilitate the administration of the oath by means of the uplifted hand, thereby doing away with the insanitary practice of kissing the book, which has been so universally condemned. Among those who are supporting the Bill are Sir John Baker, Sir Luke White (who, like Mr. Bramsdon, is a coroner), Sir T. P. Whittaker, and Sir G. S. Robertson.

Practical Notes and Formulae.

Lotion for Chapped Hands.

THE following prescription has been found, says the "Prescriber," most useful where the hands are rough or chapped with little fissures:

Aq. flor. sambuci	...	...	...	3j.
Aq. rosæ	...	...	...	3ij.
Glycerin.	...	...	...	3iiss.
Liq. hamamelidis	...	...	...	3iss.
Spt. vin. rect.	...	...	...	3ss.

Rub over the hands once or twice daily.

Elixir of Te pine Hydrate.

THE following formula is stated by Mr. H. C. Blair to be an improvement on that contained in the "National Formulary":

Terpine hydrate	...	...	...	128 grains
Alcohol	...	...	...	8 oz.
Glycerin to make	...	...	...	16 oz.

Dissolve the terpine hydrate in the alcohol and make up to measure with the glycerin.

Most proprietary articles of this class are flavoured with orange.

Hordenine Preparations.

HORDENINE sulphate has been found in France to be of service in intestinal disinfection. It is administered in the form of syrup and capsules by the mouth, or sterilised solution for hypodermic use. A syrup is made with 0.25 gram in each dessertspoonful, in the capsules 0.10 gram is mixed with a sufficiency of sugar of milk, and for hypodermic use ampoules are employed containing 1 c.c. of liquid in which 0.1 gram of hordenine sulphate is dissolved. The temperature of sterilisation is 120° C. for twenty minutes.

Mercury Oleate.

DR. GEORGE C. DIEKMAN recently read an interesting paper on oleate of mercury at a meeting of the N.Y. branch of the A.Ph.A. He showed samples of oleate which were purchased from numerous wholesale and retail sources. These specimens differed in colour from greyish yellow to dark brown, and in consistence from a buttery mass to a two-layer mixture containing a brown liquid and a blue-green sediment. The variations in the physical appearance, Dr. Diekman added, are certain to persuade physicians and patients that some or all of them are unofficial. It was contended that the U.S.P. should give adequate descriptions of the physical appearance of certain galenicals.

Observations and Reflections.

By "Xrayser."

Mr. T. W. Russell, M.P.,

is not quite a young man, and it is therefore a little surprising that he should have provoked a controversy with Mr. Wells in regard to the part he played in the application of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act to Ireland. Mr. Russell, acting officially for the agriculturists of Ireland, believes that it is desirable that facilities for obtaining certain poisons should be extended in that country. That view he might be justified in holding. But in insisting on it he did in a way pledge himself to the Pharmaceutical Society that licences should be limited to places where the poisons were not supplied by a qualified chemist. Clearly he promised what he could not perform; but he underestimates pharmaceutical intelligence if he fancies that the provision politely suggesting that present facilities shall be taken into consideration is anything like equivalent to the condition to which he apparently committed himself.

"No Commerce,"

says Mr. Lescher, "has done more for suffering humanity than that of drugs." This must be true in a sense. If it had not been for the commerce in drugs we could never have got opium or cinchona on this side of our shores, and myriads of our people would have suffered more than they have done. But the beneficent gentlemen who sell foreign drugs in Mineing Lane must not appreciate themselves too highly on account of the blessed trade they are engaged in. It would not be difficult to show that beside the good they have done they have caused an infinite amount of misery by their importations. Their aloe and senna and brimstone have made many young lives unhappy, and perhaps have damaged their constitutions for ever. Moreover, it should be remembered that poor humanity needs not only to have its sufferings reduced, but to have its comforts enhanced; and it might be found, on balancing, that the importers of tea, grain, wool, cotton, oranges, and bananas deserve our national gratitude more than the drug-brokers.

The Board of Pharmacy

which controls the practice of the profession in the State of New York is endowed with a power in regard to the punishment of vendors of adulterated drugs or medicines which would be curious if it existed in Persia or Thibet, and it is not surprising that an American Legislature should find it rather out of place. The *C. & D.* American correspondent says this power has "grown up," which means, presumably, that it is not sanctioned by any statute. The Board's inspectors take samples of drugs, and if these are found to be adulterated the druggist who sold them is called on to pay a fine of 5*l.* or 10*l.* Some time since, a gentleman who had been a member of this Board told me about this method of keeping the trade straight, but was not sure whether the accused party had any right of appeal to the ordinary Law Courts; at all events, he did not recall any instance of the exercise of this right if it existed. This may have proved the fairness with which the extraordinary power had been used, or it may have testified to the commonsense of the traders concerned in preferring to submit to an occasional injustice rather than court the publicity of even an unfounded business charge.

Socialists

are evidently impressed with the possibilities of the fields of medicine and pharmacy as arenas for the demonstration of their theories and methods. Mr. George Bernard

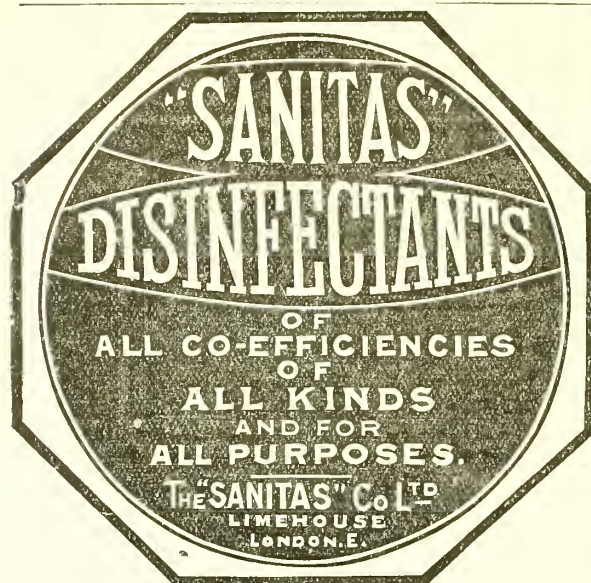
Shaw has been lecturing lately to the Medico-Legal Society with the object of taunting its members into eagerness for State control (and pay), and his pungent but often pointed criticisms are published in last week's "Lancet." "You present-day doctors," Mr. Shaw told them, "are being driven into the position of mere tradesmen. You give opinion, and the patient asks, 'How much?' as boldly as he would ask the same question of a shopkeeper. You can't help yourselves; you have no alternative. The public want cheap cures, and you have to supply them. The public expects you to wear a particular kind of hat and coat, and you have to wear them." Then he contrasted the position of the practitioner, at the mercy of the patient who might at any moment "sack" him, with that of the medical officer of health, independent of either epidemics or borough councillors. It is quite evident that the organisation of medical service by the State is a development of modern life which is growing with enormous rapidity. Probably this tendency is justifiable. Certainly the majority in a crowded population will not of their own initiative take scientific precautions to protect themselves or their children or their neighbours against disease or infirmity. How can they? They do not know how, nor have they the means or the time if they did. So the duty falls on Mr. John Burns, who has lately announced his intention of looking after the feeding of infants. By such steps and in the forthcoming reform of our poor laws we shall go a long way further towards medical Socialism.

Municipal Pharmacies

will follow. These are actually flourishing in some Continental cities already, and indeed the whole system of privileged pharmacies which prevails throughout Germany, Russia, and the Scandinavian countries is only a thinly disguised Socialism as it stands. In its origin it was such nakedly. Kings, dukes, and municipalities equipped the so-called "Court" or "city" pharmacies with the necessary stills and mattresses and crucibles and athanors, and subsidised their managers so that the people could obtain the remedies which learned physicians had devised. The provident dispensaries of the future will be the modern representatives of these old apotheca, and it will be through them that the bulk of the drug-trade of the country will be done, though until Socialism is entirely predominant it may be assumed that Harley Street consultants, patent medicines, and private pharmacies will be permitted to survive for the indulgence of a fastidious remnant.

Worse than G. B. S.

are the assessors of East Ham. The scribe tells the doctors they are tradesmen, and are therefore lower in social dignity than they ought to be. The East Ham rating authorities, at their wits' end to raise more money without nominally advancing the impositions, have been quietly increasing the assessment of the houses in which medical practitioners reside, on the ground—it is understood, though not explicitly declared—that these houses, being used for business purposes, can stand higher charges than corresponding residences occupied as simply private homes. The claim raises the subtle point whether the assessors can legally value a house for rating purposes at more than its market price. That question will probably be tested in the High Court if the overseers insist on their demand. Meanwhile the collector of the Imperial Revenue continues to classify these same residences as private houses which are taxed on a higher scale than shops. The East Ham doctors do not so much mind being called tradesmen, but it is rather hard on them that they should have to pay for the honour.



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On page 23 of this Issue.
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The Word "Pharmacist."

At the present time, when so much is being anticipated from the statutory authority for chemists and druggists to use the title "pharmacist," and bodies corporate and firms in Scotland are to be prevented from using that title or "pharmaceutist" or "pharmaceutical chemist," it is of considerable interest to recall the origin of the word. The fact has almost been forgotten that it was coined by this journal, as is shown by the following editorial article, printed in the issue of January 15, 1861:

A NEW CANDIDATE FOR WEBSTER.

Logic, according to Watt, "the right use of reason," has been defined also, and with greater directness, as the science or knowledge of words. One of the principal branches of this science is the rule of definition, which is simply that the terms used shall always include the object which they are intended to represent, and exclude all others. This most important rule has been, unfortunately, but too generally disregarded in the formation and use of words, more especially in the English language; the consequence is that an infinite number of words have crept in, either altogether nonsensical or with some fanciful conventional meaning attached to them, utterly irreconcilable with their true and etymological meaning. One of the most glaring instances of a total disregard of the rule of definition may be seen in the title of this journal, the *Chemist and Druggist*. The conventional meaning attached to this curious "Siamese-twin-formation" is to designate one who compounds and dispenses medicines. Now the word "chemist" in its proper and only admissible sense means one who professes or pursues chemistry. Chemistry, that is, "the science which investigates the intimate structure of bodies, aims at their elementary substances, the nature of the various compounds producible from them, and the laws of their production." A druggist, or druggster, is "one who sells drugs," that is, "the materials

used in the preparation of medicines." Neither of the two words bears the remotest relation to the "compounding and dispensing of medicines," which yet constitutes the leading feature of the profession to which they are thus jointly applied.

Although we have often felt the inconvenience of this unmeaning compound, yet we have continued to make use of it, partly from the force of habit and partly also from a very natural reluctance to venture upon the creation of a new word as a substitute for it, lest, like him who gave us the word "telegram," we should have to encounter the fierce attacks of ultra conservative Oxford and Cambridge linguists for our "ignorant meddling with sacred things." However, at length we have taken heart of grace and made up our mind to discard henceforth the obnoxious "*chemist and druggist*," and to use instead the word "*pharmacist*" in the columns of this journal.

The word "*pharmacist*" is formed from pharmacy, strictly according to existing analogies; look, for instance, at botany, botanist; alchemy, alchemist; many words from the Greek, ending in -logy, -nomy, -tomy, as, e.g., philology, philologist; geology, geologist; physiognomy, physiognomist; anatomy, anatomist, etc. The formation of graphist in words such as telegraphist, heliographist, photographist, which has, more especially of late, taken its stand by the side of the formation in -er (photographer, etc.) affords also a powerful argument from analogy in favour of pharmacist, *φάρμας* from which "graphist" is derived directly, being formed exactly like *φάρμακεύς*, which, therefore, surely may serve the same purpose for pharmacist.

The word "*pharmacist*" corresponds exactly to the French "*pharmacien*," and correctly renders the idea of a "compounder and dispenser of medicines." It is also the exact equivalent of the German "*apotheker*" in its universally received, though simply conventional, meaning. It might, perhaps, be objected here that the English word "*apothecary*" would have answered our purpose equally well; to this we reply that an apothecary has, in progress of time, come to mean a great deal more in England than a simple compounder and dispenser of medicines, being, in fact, now the title given to general practitioners, at least in their collegiate capacity. A similar objection applies to the use of the word "*pharmaceutist*," which is now generally held to mean a member of the Pharmaceutical Society. Of the two remaining words of the kind found in the English Dictionary, the one, "*pharmacologist*," means a writer on drugs; the other, "*pharmacopelist*," a vendor of drugs. Neither of them, therefore, will answer our purpose. There remains, then, only our proposed word, "*pharmacist*," which we accordingly beg to recommend to the favourable consideration of our readers, wishing it "God speed!"

We give the article complete, as being of exceptional historic interest, and with apologies to the shades for not more consistently following up the resolution to use the word in these columns. It is curious to note its fate as a new designation for chemists and druggists. It is clear from the article quoted that it was intended for them alone, and in the two Bills to regulate the qualifications of chemists and druggists which were submitted to Parliament in 1865 by the Pharmaceutical Society and the United Society of Chemists and Druggists the word was not mentioned, but it was included in Clause 15 of the 1868 Bill, which made it an offence for anyone but a pharmaceutical chemist to use the title "*pharmaceutical chemist*" or "*pharmaceutist*" or "*pharmacist*." In passing through Parliament to enactment, the word was incorporated in Clause 1, and to show this we quote the clause as drafted and as passed by Parliament:

Draft.

From and after the 31st day of December, 1868, it shall be unlawful for any person to keep open shop for retailing, dispensing, or compounding poisons, or to assume or use the title "*chemist and druggist*," or "*chemist or druggist*" in any part of Great Britain, unless such person shall be a pharmaceutical chemist or a chemist and druggist within the meaning of this Act.

Enacted Section.

From and after the 31st day of December, 1868, it shall be unlawful for any person to *sell or keep open shop for retailing, dispensing, or compounding poisons, or to assume or use the title "chemist and druggist," or chemist or druggist, or pharmacist, or dispensing chemist or druggist*, in any part of Great Britain, unless such person shall be a pharmaceutical chemist, or a chemist and druggist within the meaning of this Act, and be registered under this Act, and conform to such regulations as to the keeping, dispensing, and selling of such poisons as may from time to time be prescribed by the Pharmaceutical Society with the consent of the Privy Council.

The italics indicate what was added by Parliament. It is reasonable to deduce that the intention of introducing the word "*pharmacist*" into the section was to enable chemists and druggists to use it, as this journal originally suggested; but the retention of the penalising provision in Section 15 defeated that purpose. It may be of interest to add that in 1861 Major Vaughan Morgan was the nominal editor of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, Mr. John Cargill Brongia, F.C.S., being the acting Editor. It is impossible to say which of these gentlemen actually created the word, but the credit of giving it to the world belongs to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. "The new candidate for Webster" has lived to be of historic significance, and after many days the British Parliament has given effect to the *C. & D.* suggestion that it is a proper word for the designation of persons engaged in the compounding and dispensing of medicines. There is little doubt, however, that the equally important and useful title of "*chemist and druggist*" will remain the more popular designation for those engaged in retail pharmacy, especially in England and Wales, where (owing to medical custom) there is little or no compounding and dispensing to do, and a "*chemist's shop*" will stay. THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST will also remain, as the Editor of 1861 said (in a note in the same issue) "the first and foremost publication of the day in every branch, practical as well as theoretical, which it embraces, and equally useful and interesting to the chemist, the pharmacist, the druggist, and the manufacturer."

Doctors and "Proprietaries."

WE recently (*C. & D.*, January 30, p. 157) dealt with the question of dispensing dutiable medicines in an unaltered condition by chemists. Since then the question as to whether medical practitioners may receive such medicines unstamped for dispensing purposes has arisen in the following correspondence, for which we are indebted to a leading wholesale house:

December 22, 1906.

The Secretary, Inland Revenue,
Somerset House, London, W.C.

S. 21429 24th January, 1903; S. 2-103 1905 4th March, 1905;

24334 S. 31st October, 1905.
1905

SIR.—We beg to refer you to your letters as mentioned above, and to our last letter of February 28, 1905. Acting upon the instructions to us, we have declined to supply medical men with proprietary medicines unstamped. We have had them on many occasions returned to us by medical men, who decline to pay us for stamped articles, as they can procure them anywhere else unstamped.

To-day one of our representatives writes to us that a doctor tells him "we are wrong in declining to supply a dispensing doctor with unstamped goods. He gets them from any other source, and even the agents of [a proprietary medicine named] in London supply him direct with it unstamped." It would appear from what we are constantly told that there is no general order issued in connection with this matter, and, as far as we can learn, we are the only house who decline to send out goods unstamped to medical men.

We would point out that these doctors use the proprietary articles in identically the same way as a chemist—that is, they open the bottles and use the contents for dispensing purposes.

As we are constantly losing business on account of our observance of your instructions, we beg to know whether we cannot do as others appear to do, and supply dispensing doctors on the same terms as retail chemists. We are at all times most anxious to rigidly observe the law, but it seems unfair that we should be called upon to do so unless it is made incumbent on all others.

Awaiting the favour of your reply,

We are, Sir, your obedient servants,

Inland Revenue, Somerset House, London, W.C.
January 4, 1909.

GENTLEMEN.—In reply to your letter of the 22nd ultimo. I am directed by the Board of Inland Revenue to acquaint

you that they cannot in any circumstances allow dutiable medicines to be sold unstamped to medical men. If you will furnish the Board with the names and addresses of any persons who, to your knowledge, have been doing this, the Board will take such action as may be necessary to secure compliance with the law.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
(Signed) E. C. CUNNINGHAM,
Assistant Secretary.

This reply is, of course, entirely in accordance with the original concession by the Board, and its unaltered practice since, which is concisely stated in the *C. & D. Diary*, p. 223, thus:

The B.I.R. allows makers or first vendors in Great Britain of certain dutiable medicines to supply them unstamped to chemists (but to no others) for dispensing.

We may recall that the concession was originally made in 1884 in regard to foreign medicines for dispensing purposes (*C. & D.*, 1884, p. 625). Alpe states ("Handy-book," p. 110):

Stamp-duty is not required to be paid upon medicines supplied to chemists for use in dispensing only, as part of a medical prescription. This regulation places the makers of dutiable medicines in Great Britain upon the same footing as the makers of similar preparations in Ireland.

The concession was thus extended to dutiable medicines made in this country, but extension of the privilege of selling the medicines unstamped to others than chemists has never been granted. Among the penalties incurred by supplying medical men with unstamped dutiable proprietaries are the following:

1. Wholesalers who supply infringe Section 2 of the 1812 Act, and are subject to a penalty of 10*l*.
2. They may also incur under Section 2 of the 1803 Act a 20*l*. penalty for themselves receiving the unstamped medicines from proprietors.
3. Medical practitioners are subject to these penalties also.
4. Medical practitioners who receive dutiable medicines for dispensing purposes must get a licence for their premises, otherwise they incur a penalty of 20*l*. under Section 9 of the 1802 Act.

The publication of the above correspondence, and these observations on the subject, will, probably, serve to stop a practice which is distinctly illegal on the part of sellers and receivers of the goods.

The Opium Commission.

THE International Opium Commission terminated its labours at Shanghai on February 25, and on the following day the "Times" published a *précis* of the resolutions adopted, of which there are nine. We need only refer to those which are of direct interest to manufacturers and merchants in this country. The following are those which promise to materially affect the morphine and opium industries:

2. The unrestricted manufacture, sale, and distribution of morphine already constitute a grave danger, and that the morphine habit shows signs of spreading; and it desires to urge strongly upon all Governments the high importance of taking drastic measures to control the manufacture, sale, and distribution of this drug and of other noxious derivatives of opium.

3. An investigation from the scientific standpoint of anti-opium remedies and of the properties and effects of opium and its derivatives would be of the highest importance, and the Commission desires that each delegation shall recommend this branch of the subject to its own Government for such action as it may think necessary.

4. Whereas each Government possesses strict laws aimed directly or indirectly at the prevention of the smuggling of opium, it is the duty of each to adopt reasonable measures to prevent the export of opium from its ports of departure to any country prohibiting its importation.

5. Each delegation should move its own Government to take measures for the gradual suppression of opium-making.

6. The Commission finds that the use of opium in any form other than for medicinal purposes is held in nearly every country to be a matter for prohibition or careful regulation.

7. The Commission strongly urges all Governments possessing concessions in China to close the opium divans.

8. The Commission recommends the respective Governments to enter into negotiations with the Chinese Government for the prohibition of anti-opium remedies containing opium.

9. The Commission recommends each Government to apply its pharmacy laws to its subjects in the consular districts, concessions, and settlements in China.

The Powers represented on the Joint Commission consisted of Great Britain, China, France, the United States, Japan, Holland, Portugal, and Germany. So far as can be gleaned, Great Britain has taken the most active part, and the first three resolutions submitted stand in her name, while the fifth and sixth were submitted by the British and Americans conjointly, the Chinese submitting the seventh and eighth. The most important proposal is the second one, which obviously emanates from a lay mind. Already the importation of morphine into China, unless for medicinal purposes, is prohibited. The opinion held here is that, no matter what the restrictions are, China *will* have morphine, and what is not imported through legitimate channels is smuggled. It is conceivable, therefore, that the object of the second resolution is to try to hedge round the sources of production, which cannot be done without seriously prejudicing the legitimate output and uses of the alkaloid. The attitude of the Japanese Government on the morphine question is one of neutrality, and by far the larger proportion of imports from Europe are absorbed by Japan and re-shipped to China.

Certificates of Qualification.

WE were too sanguine last week in hoping that the Pharmaceutical Council would take a broad-minded view of the certificate-of-qualification situation. They considered on Wednesday what are certificates of qualification referred to in Section 3 of the new Act, and decided that the Society's membership is, and, by their silence on the point, leave the impression that the Major and Minor certificates are not certificates of qualification. It is not a very dignified resolution. The decision is the opinion of a majority of the Council, but there is an influential minority. We are with the minority. This is, of course, a matter in which the Council have the whip-hand, as they are the prosecutors under the Acts; but we question if they dare prosecute any duly registered pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist who conducts a chemist's business and exhibits in the premises the certificate of qualification which he obtained on passing the examination. That is the course which we advise those who hold the certificates to follow (the new Act has not created any new certificate of qualification, and the Council are bound to recognise the certificates provided by the 1852 and 1868 Acts), *but they must be careful to see that their names and present addresses occur on the current year's register.* The Society's membership certificate is only inferentially a certificate of qualification, and is exactly on a line with a page from the register containing the chemist's name. The Council have also devised a shilling-a-year certificate for duly registered persons who are not members of the Society, and, since the choice of a guinea or a shilling is given them, duly registered chemists who have neither the Major nor Minor certificate may try the shillingsworth for a year. In view of the public statements by responsible officers we regret that the Council did not make it perfectly clear that the Major and Minor certificates are valid for the purposes of the new Act.

S.M.C. Delays.

WHEN we last referred to the matter of the delay of the Spectacle-makers' Company in sending out the diplomas and prizes to successful candidates at the optical examinations we were not satisfied that the urgency of the matter had been fully appreciated at the Company's offices. We were, however, able to assist those chemists who wrote to us in obtaining delivery of their certificates, and, as far as we are aware, all chemists entitled to diplomas or prizes have now received them or have had an explanation from the Company. There was still the matter of the delay in dealing with correspondence, which has caused considerable irritation and discontent. We have now received a letter from Colonel T. Davies Sewell, Clerk of the Company, which has satisfied us that correspondents will have no further cause for complaint. Within the last few days the greater part of the large number of letters that had accumulated have been answered, and the organisation is being put upon an improved basis, so that delays should not recur. We ought to add that the Clerk of the Company tells us he had no idea of the state of affairs until we brought it to his notice. There are a few cases in which inquirers have changed their addresses since they wrote to the Company, and letters have been returned by the Post Office. It would be well, therefore, if those who have not received replies would again communicate with the Company or to us.

Anti-smoking Gum.

At a recent meeting of the Ophthalmological Society, Mr. Bishop Harman, F.R.C.S., of Harley Street, showed a substitute for smoking for the use of patients suffering from tobacco amblyopia who felt the loss of their tobacco. It consisted of quassia made up in the form of chewing-gum. The idea was suggested to him by the remark of a night watchman with tobacco amblyopia, who had to sit by a fire all night, and did not know how to employ his time if he did not smoke. Mr. Harman informs us that the finely ground quassia is mixed with the gum mass in the proportions of 1 in 12. This is not too strong for excessive smokers, particularly if there be an alcoholic complication. Where this is absent, 1 in 20 is strong enough. The only complaint he has had from users of it—if complaint it can be called—is that it makes them hungry. Fullers, of Regent Street, make the gum.

New Books.

These notes do not necessarily exclude subsequent reviews of the works. Any of these books printed in Great Britain can be supplied, at the published price, to readers of this journal on application with remittance to the Publisher of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Clayton, E. G. *Compendium of Food-Microscopy. With Sections on Drugs, Water, and Tobacco.* 8½×5. Pp. 468. 10s. 6d. net. (Baillière.)

Horrocks, J. *Railway Rates. The Method of Calculating Equitable Rates and Charges for Merchandise carried on Railways.* 9½×5½. Pp. 496. 21s. net. (Sonnenschein.)

Owen, F. A. *Dyeing and Cleaning of Textile Fabrics.* Cr. 8vo. 8s. 6d. net. (Chapman & Hall.)

Spitta, E. J. *Microscopy, the Construction, Theory, and Use of the Microscope.* 9×5½. Pp. 524. 12s. 6d. net. (Murray.)

Thorne, L. T. *"Nauheim" Treatment of Diseases of the Heart and Circulation.* 3rd edit. 7½×5. Pp. 94. 3s. 6d. net. (Baillière.)

Tschirch, A. *Handbuch Der Pharmakognosie.* 11×7½. Parts 5, 6, 7, 8. 2m. each. (Chr. Herm. Tauchnitz, Leipzig.) [These parts are the latest published of Professor Tschirch's Handbook of Pharmacognosy. The earlier parts were reviewed in the C. & D., November 14, 1908, p. 757.]

Wanklyn, J. Alfred. *Milk-Analysis: A Practical Treatise.* Rev. edit. by W. J. Cooper. 7½×4½. Pp. 110. 5s. (K. Paul.)

Extending a Proprietary.

By Thomas Russell.

IX.—The Making of a Pamphlet.

IN getting up a pamphlet for a chemist's speciality, or anything else, there are two problems to be solved. The first is how to get a pamphlet read, and the second is how to make that reading sell goods. At the beginning let us try to put ourselves in the place of the person who gets the pamphlet. What sort of pamphlet do we keep and open when we receive it? It will not do to say the best pamphlet—the best looking one, that is. Neither does the most expensive pamphlet capture the most attention. If a pamphlet looks interesting, it does not matter how cheap it was to print; it is read. Obviously, then, the cover, and the words that we print on the cover, are important. The title of the pamphlet should certainly not be the title of the goods. Nobody is going to open a book that has "Jones's Pills" or "Smith's Soap" as its sole title. The human foible of curiosity is a good thing to work upon.

One of the most successful pamphlets I ever recollect to have got up had for its title "The Most Important Person in the World." Most people who got this pamphlet opened it, to find who the most important person in the world might be. You have no doubt divined the answer. The Most Important Person in the World is yourself, and, of course, what the most important person in the world had to do was to buy the goods that I was advertising. In fact, he owed it to the Most Important Person in the World, as a sacred duty, to do so.

Next to curiosity comes the policy of playing up to some ordinary want. A book with the title "One Hundred and One Ways of Making a Living," or a leaflet entitled "How to Save your Housekeeping Expenses," would certainly be opened. There is a limit to this kind of thing, however; we must not use a title which will disappoint the reader when he comes to the inside. We are sending him a book to induce him to believe in certain statements that we make. It is not taking the most eligible way to command his confidence if we begin by humbugging him, or catching him by a smart trick.

The cover may either be made of coloured paper or covered entirely by a design. THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST would no doubt put readers into touch with designers and engravers capable of preparing suitable drawings. The back of the book is as important as the front. If you throw the pamphlet up into the air, it is just as likely to fall face downwards as face upwards. The back cover may either be a repetition of the front or something different from the front. It should certainly not be used merely for an advertisement. It should be interesting. It should play its part in getting the book read.

A picture-cover is good. People like pictures. What kind of picture is to be chosen? Certainly the pictures that people like best are those that have a human figure in them, and tell some sort of a story. This is understood not to be very good art, but it is very good human nature. Very often a picture can be found in some illustrated publication that will suggest an idea, or of which a printing block, with the right to use it, can be purchased for a very small sum. There are agencies in London which have thousands of pictures in stock, and will sell printing blocks of them cheap. A cover design should not be crowded. The figures in it should be as large as possible, relatively to the space. Simple designs are always the most successful.

The cover design may either be in colours or in monochrome. Colours, of course, cost more, not only to prepare, but also to print, since each colour means a separate printing. The three-colour photographic process will give all the colours of the rainbow and all the colours of Nature in three printings, but the printing itself is expensive, because it needs to be carefully done, and will most likely have to be done in London, or, at all events, at some large printing works—not at a small local printer's.

The next article will deal with "How to Write a Pamphlet."

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

COUNCIL-MEETING.

THE proceedings at Wednesday's meeting took place in artificial light, and there were several gaps in the ranks, owing probably to the snow-bound condition of London. The death of Mr. A. B. Hill, a former auditor of the Society, was mentioned by the President, who referred the councillors to the obituary notice in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST for further particulars of Mr. Hill's career. A beautiful silver cup of historic interest has been received from the executor of the late Mr. Bell, of Hull, and was exhibited on the Council-table. Grants amounting to 66*l.* were made from the Benevolent Fund, and the Chairman of the committee, in answer to an inquiry, acknowledged that the Government Old-age Pensions scheme has assisted the committee in obtaining fuller particulars of the means of applicants. Regarding the proposed expenditure on refitting the Minor laboratory at the School of Pharmacy the report of the committee considering the matter was referred back for consideration of a point raised by Mr. White. The last-named councillor is of opinion that, in view of certain eventualities, there may be more demand for teaching pharmacy than chemistry, and that therefore the benches should be so installed that they can be readily adapted if necessary to the altered circumstances. "It will take at least two years," said the President, "before any practical alteration can be made to meet the powers given in the Poisons and Pharmacy Act to divide the Minor." Among the correspondence were suggestions regarding the draft regulations under Clause 2 of the new Act. The report of the Law Committee, which is considering the alterations in procedure necessitated by the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, was considered in private, but a report subsequently supplied by the Secretary gives the decision in regard to the supply of certificates of registration.

A MEETING of the Council took place at 16 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., on March 2. There were present Mr. J. R. Young (President), Mr. J. F. Harrington (Vice-President), Mr. C. B. Allen, Mr. A. S. Campkin, Mr. W. G. Cross, Mr. J. H. Cuff, Mr. W. L. Currie, Mr. W. H. Gibson, Mr. R. L. Gifford, Mr. D. Gilmour, Mr. A. Hagon, Mr. A. E. Hobbs, Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme, Mr. C. J. Park, Mr. P. F. Rowsell, Dr. C. Symes, and Mr. E. White.

THE LATE MR. A. B. HILL.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been disposed of, the PRESIDENT referred to the death of Mr. A. B. Hill, "a good old friend" and former auditor of the Society. He was largely instrumental in obtaining the establishment of the Salters' Research Scholarship. Full particulars, continued the President, are given of Mr. Hill's life in the last issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

Mr. ALLEN knew the late Mr. Hill from the time that he (Mr. Allen) came to London. Mr. Hill was a kindly, courtly, and gentle man, and that opinion of his sincerity formed in the early days lasted throughout life.

GIFT OF A CUP.

The PRESIDENT then drew attention to a silver cup which was on the table, and asked the Secretary to give the Council particulars of how it came into possession of the Society. Mr. BREMIDGE stated that the late Mr. Bell, of Hull, left it to the Society by will, and that the executor had sent the cup, along with a framed letter explaining the circumstances of the original presentation. The cup is a beautiful specimen of silversmith's work of the early nineteenth century. It has a cover, and on the front is an inscription setting forth that it was presented to Lieut.-Colonel Bains by his brother-officers in 1816. This soldier was maternal grandfather of the late Mr. Bell, and fought

in the Peninsula war and at Waterloo. It was suggested that a supplementary inscription be added, detailing how the cup came into the possession of the Society. This was agreed to.

ELECTIONS.

Sixty members and twenty-four student-associates were elected. Twenty-one members were restored to their former position in the Society, and nineteen names were replaced on the register of chemists and druggists, the required declarations having been made and the fees paid.

FINANCE.

The Vice-President then submitted the report of the Finance Committee as follows:

Receipts:

Penalties and costs	...	...	...	£74	9	4
Subscriptions	...	...	...	1,432	4	0
"Pharmaceutical Journal" and publications	...	...	...	1,163	8	11
Restoration fees	...	...	...	2	2	0
Registration fees	...	...	...	107	2	0
School fees	...	...	...	26	5	0

£2,805 11 3

Part of this was utilised in paying the amounts authorised by the Council in February, leaving a balance of 1,361*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.*, from which the following payments were ordered to be made:

On behalf of "Journal" and publica-

tions	...	...	...	£447	11	0
Stationery, etc.	...	...	...	40	8	9
Current expenses	...	...	...	600	0	0
Salaries, etc.	...	...	...	834	3	4
School and examinations	...	...	...	50	3	7
Law charges	...	...	...	38	10	7
House	...	...	...	140	14	0
Library	...	...	...	10	10	11

£2,162 2 2

On the Benevolent Fund the following balances were shown:

Current account	...	...	...	£616	14	7
Donation account	...	...	...	38	10	6
Orphan Fund	...	...	...	12	4	10

The report was adopted without comment.

The Treasurer was by resolution authorised to pay the Bell scholars the moiety of their scholarships which fall due in March.

BENEVOLENT FUND.

The report of the Benevolent Fund Committee was taken in committee, after which

Mr. Cross, in moving its adoption, said that 63*l.* had been made in grants. He remarked that the committee would be glad if applicants would send the frankest particulars of their cases, as this helps very much in deciding the merits of those in need. In reply to a question from Mr. WHITE, Mr. Cross further stated that the committee has been much helped of late by the inquiries which are made by the Government Old-age Pension officers. Details are now given which were previously withheld.

THE MINOR LABORATORY.

The PRESIDENT, in calling on Mr. Harrington to move the adoption of the Library, Museum, School, and House Committee's report, explained that Mr. Walter Hills, who is Chairman of the committee, had been obliged to go to Sidmouth for the benefit of his health. The change, it was stated, has already done him good.

The Committee's report dealt with detail-work regarding the Libraries and School, but chiefly with the suggested alteration of the Minor laboratory. Plans for the alterations have been drawn up, and the surveyor's specification estimated the cost at 800*l.* If Messrs. Parkinson would carry out the work at this price it was recommended that, with the consent of the Council, the contract be placed with that firm. It was, however, considered that the professors should be consulted as to providing benches which could be adapted for teaching both pharmacy and chemistry.

The VICE-PRESIDENT, referring to the same subject, said that although the amount suggested is the same as for the Major laboratory, which was altered last year, there were two more benches provided. The Vice-President further explained the suggestion for making the benches adaptable for either pharmacy or chemistry. He said that it is possible that the demand which now exists for teaching chemistry may not persist; it may not be necessary to teach chemistry on the same scale.

The PRESIDENT was glad the point was to be further considered.

Mr. WHITE said that it had occurred to him that the regulations which would be made for dividing the Minor might possibly lead to more students taking their chemistry course locally. If this happened, it might be desirable to be able to convert the benches for the teaching of pharmacy. This would only involve small alterations if steps are taken at the outset.

Mr. CROSS said that he did not agree with Mr. White's conclusions, but would be prepared to give his reasons when the proper time arrived.

Dr. SYMES suggested that it would be better to issue the regulations for dividing the Minor before the alterations were made. There is no violent hurry, as the accommodation at present provided is not so bad as is made out. It should also be considered that each student costs the Society 20l. more than he pays in fees.

Mr. GILMOUR would not like to see a one-sided school. The Society ought to provide equally for the teaching of all the subjects of examination. The chemistry of the technical schools is very different from the specialised pharmaceutical chemistry required by chemists.

Mr. WHITE said he had only mentioned the possibility, and had been careful not to express an opinion on the matter.

Mr. GILMOUR: You said you were going to consult the chemistry professor.

Mr. ROWSELL agreed with Dr. Symes's views. The Council should turn its attention to carrying out the provisions of the new Act.

Mr. CUFF said it is important not to delay the alterations, and the point was that these should be carried out so that any change could be made in the benches in the easiest manner.

Mr. ALLEN also emphasised the necessity for proceeding with the alterations. The laboratory will always be needed for examination purposes.

The PRESIDENT said that there is pressing need for the alterations. Students have had to be refused owing to want of accommodation. It would be a pity to wait until the division of the Minor is an accomplished fact, as he did not see that the necessary regulations could be issued for at least two years. Already unpleasantness has been caused by the contrast in the benches at which the students work.

Dr. SYMES asked if the President was serious in suggesting that it would take two years before the division of the Minor could be carried out. The objection had always been that the Council did not possess the right; now they have.

The PRESIDENT pointed out that division of the Minor must be associated with a curriculum and a new syllabus, and his experience in these matters indicated that to arrive at a complete agreement would be a long process. There is an enormous difference of opinion in regard to what should be contained in the syllabus.

The report was adopted.

The PRESIDENT announced that the report of the Parliamentary and General Purposes Committee would be taken in committee, whereat protests were made by Mr. Gifford and Mr. Hobbs, who desired that parts of the report at least should be taken in open Council.

The SECRETARY made his monthly statement regarding the Preliminary certificates which he had accepted, but the number of these was not made public.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Colonial Office forwarded, for the information of the Society, a copy of the Pharmacy Act, 1908, of Tasmania.

The Carlisle and Huddersfield Associations congratulated the officers of the Society on the passing of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act.

POISON-LICENCE REGULATIONS.

A letter was received from the Exeter Association of Pharmacists pointing out that in the draft regulations for the granting of licences under the Poisons and Pharmacy Act no provision is made for acquainting the public that application is being made.

A similar objection was also stated in a letter from Mr. Giles, Aberdeen. It might be made, he said, a condition that no application for a licence should be considered from a person living within ten miles of a qualified person unless the local authorities are satisfied that the applicant is a fit person to be entrusted with the sale of poison.

The two letters were referred to the Law Committee.

POISON SUGGESTIONS.

The Leeds Chemists' Association asked that preparations containing less than 0.025 per cent. of arsenious acid should be transferred to Part II. of the Schedule. The Association have in view, the PRESIDENT explained, the sale of homopathic pills.

The North Staffordshire Chemists' Association asked the Council to endeavour to get emplastrum plumbi included in Part I. of the Schedule of Poisons.

These questions were also referred to the Law Committee.

TERRITORIALS.

A letter was received from Mr. Clarke, Forest Hill, calling the attention of the Council to the correspondence in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST regarding the status of chemists in the Territorial Army. He thought that the Society should endeavour to get the regulations amended so that chemists would receive suitable recognition.

Mr. ROWSELL said the matter certainly ought to be dealt with by the Council so that chemists are given their right position.

The PRESIDENT promised to deal with the matter.

JURY-SERVICE.

The Teesside Chemists' Association suggested that the Society should take steps to obtain exemption from jury-service for chemists and druggists whenever an opportunity presents itself.

This matter was also left to the President.

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION.

The report of the Parliamentary and General Purposes Committee was considered in committee. On resuming it was resolved that the certificate of membership of the Society should be deemed a sufficient compliance with the provisions of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, when exhibited in conformity with Section 3 of that Act. It was also agreed that persons who do not possess a certificate of membership might apply for a certificate of qualification to conduct the business of a chemist and druggist, and that such certificate should be in the following form:

1909.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN,
17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.

Certificate of Qualification of

(Name)

(Address)

to conduct the business of a Chemist and Druggist.

This is to Certify that the above name and address appear on the Register of Chemists and Druggists for the year 1909, kept in pursuance of Section XIII. of the Pharmacy Act, 1868.

Date1909.

RICHARD BREMIDGE,

Registrar under the Pharmacy Acts.

J. Rymer Young, President.

This certificate is the property of the Registrar under the Pharmacy Acts, and must be returned to him on demand, and in any event not later than the day of191.....

The certificate is to be issued for one year only, and the fee payable in respect of each certificate is to be one shilling.

The Council also resolved to authorise the President and Secretary to forward to the Privy Council representations for amending the draft regulations made under Section 2 of the Act.

Society of Chemical Industry.

LONDON SECTION.

A MEETING of this Section was held at Burlington House, Piccadilly, W., on March 2, Dr. Lewkowitsch in the chair. The nominations for the Council being equal to the vacancies, no election will be necessary. There is no change in the other officers of the Section.

THE CONGRESS.—The Chairman referred to the forthcoming annual meeting and International Congress of Applied Chemistry. The preliminary programme includes an evening entertainment at the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, to which it is intended to invite all those who attend the Congress. Dr. Lewkowitsch mentioned that more funds are needed. Replies so far received, in response to the circular sent out, have been satisfactory, but are not numerous enough.

COLOUR-STANDARD.—Mr. J. W. Lovibond, the inventor of the tintometer, then read a paper on "Some Requirements of a Colour-standard," which was a review of work he had undertaken with a view to evolving a standard. Mention was made of various suggested standards, but the solar spectrum, which naturally suggests itself, was shown to be unsatisfactory owing to its limited range and the fact that comparisons could only be made in a dark-room. Eventually certain pigments co-ordinated with chemical solutions were arrived at. The author then went into the question of the conditions of observation, such as intensity of light, angle of incidence, degree of diffusion, and time taken for the observation. Contrary to the general opinion, Mr. Lovibond stated he has not found that the eye becomes fatigued in judging colours, but rather more sensitive. He has also found that under the same conditions all observers get the same results in colour observations.

FORMATION OF DIASTASE.—Mr. A. R. Ling followed with a preliminary note of an investigation which is going on in his laboratory with a view to determining how diastase is produced in malting barley. Mr. Ling's theory is that it is a process of auto-digestion. The work involved hundreds of determinations of the diastase in malt at different stages of the malting process and in various parts of the corn. A good discussion followed.

BOILER CORROSION.—Mr. G. N. Huntley next read a paper on "Sulphur as a Cause of Corrosion in Steel." This referred to the "pitting" which takes place, under certain conditions, near the water-line of the interior of boilers. First a blister forms, which, dropping off, leaves a pit in the surface of the steel. Mr. Huntley had an opportunity of inspecting a large boiler before the scales had fallen off. He pricked the blisters and collected the liquid contents, which he found were a solution of iron sulphate. Then tracing the source of the sulphuric radicle he found it was due to manganese sulphide in the steel. The lesson to be learnt is to exclude sulphur from the steel as much as possible. The addition of an alkaline arsenite to the boiler water stopped any further trouble in the case mentioned.

Another paper on cellulose as a polysaccharide was taken as read, and a promised exhibition of Torbane Hill mineral (Boghead cannel coal) was postponed owing to the absence of Mr. Watson-Smith.

NOTTINGHAM SECTION.

THE fourth and concluding lecture on the "Bleaching Industry" was given by Mr. S. R. Trotman on February 24 at University College, Nottingham, Mr. Oliver Quibell being in the chair. The subject was "The Nature of the Materials Used in Finishing."

(1) *Stiffening-materials*.—Starches, all of vegetable origin, are the chief bodies in this class, potato-starch being the best. The origin of a starch can be determined by the microscope; potato, maize, and wheat, the three principally used starches, having each its own characteristic granule. Starch should never be used with any other substance likely to contain free caustic alkali. Ordinary starch may be so treated as to be changed into soluble starch, which dissolves in hot water. It gives a very soft finish to fine goods. Glue and gelatin are also stiffening

materials, the most objectionable constituents of which are the peptones, making the fabric liable to bacterial infection. Enough acid is sometimes present in glue to cause peptonisation by improper solution. To make a gelatin solution the cakes are steeped for twenty-four hours in cold water. They then readily dissolve in warm water. Prolonged heating, which is necessary if the dry glue be dissolved straight off, decomposes a portion of the gelatin with the production of peptones. Formalin gelatin, classified also with the waterproof agents, has stiffening properties. When goods are dressed with gelatin and then dipped in a formalin solution a compound quite insoluble in water is produced. Casein, obtained from milk; gelose, which chiefly occurs in Japanese seaweed, and is generally sold as agar; gum arabic; gum tragacanth; algin, which, like agar, is a preparation of a seaweed; Iceland moss and Irish moss; and carnauba wax are other substances that find application in this connection.

(2) *Filling-materials*.—Of these gypsum is the commonest. The chief impurity from a dresser's point of view is lime, which has a tendering effect on cotton. Native gypsum often contains calcium carbonate, and during the kilning some of this may be decomposed, forming lime. Finely ground calcium carbonate is sometimes used for filling, but is now largely replaced by powdered talc, soapstone, or other silicious rock—all bodies still misnamed French chalk.

(3) *Softening-agents*.—White eurd soap is the chief one, but the dangers attached to the use of soaps have been indicated in a former lecture (*C. & D. Supplement*, December 12, 1903). Only the best should be employed, having nearly colourless fatty acids. Turkey-red oil is largely used in dyeing cotton goods, and has a softening action. It is made by treating castor oil with sulphuric acid and neutralising. Japan wax, which melts at about 50° C., and the unsaponifiable waxes obtained from petroleum are frequently used as softening-agents.

(4) *Blueing-materials*.—Of these ultramarine may be first mentioned. A little is still obtained naturally from lapis lazuli, but the bulk is manufactured by igniting a mixture of silica, china clay, caustic soda, sodium sulphate, and rosin. Smalt is essentially cobalt glass, and is obtained by fusing a mixture of silica, potash, and oxide of cobalt. It should be finely ground. Smalt and ultramarine are sometimes replaced by aniline dyes, but these are not so fast.

(5) *Antiseptics*.—These, which prevent or delay the growth of bacteria, might be more frequently used than is the case, especially with fabrics dressed with gelatin or glue, for exportation. Of these formalin is very powerful although volatile. It is particularly adapted for use with gelatin, as mentioned above. It is not so good with a starch or dextrin dressing. For these boric acid is the best, though at least 0.25 per cent. is necessary. Salicylic acid may be used in the proportion of 0.02 to 0.05 per cent., but its use is attended with some danger, as it forms a purple-coloured compound with iron. Carbolic acid is a powerful antiseptic, and may be used in the proportion of 0.05 to 0.10 per cent. Copper salts, though sometimes used, have not much value.

(6) *Fireproofing-agents* are chiefly used for mosquito-net and lace goods for special purposes. For goods that have not to be washed metallic oxides, tungstates, phosphates, silicates, and borates may be used as a dressing. Where the goods have to withstand washing the fireproofing-agents must be deposited in the fibre by double decomposition.

(7) A *Waterproofing* finish is occasionally very desirable, as in the case of net to be used for ladies' veils. Formalin gelatin (already described) and gelatin tannate may be used, as also insoluble soaps. If a fabric be impregnated with a soluble soap and then treated with a solution of magnesium, calcium, or zinc sulphate, an insoluble soap is deposited in the fabric which is quite impervious to water. Oxidised oil, waxes, and a solution of rubber, all of which are suitable for other materials, will not do for fine cotton goods.

MUST HAVE THE "C. & D."—A Liverpool chemist writes: "Kindly receive my subscription to the *C. & D.* I let it lapse just recently, but I find that I cannot get along without it. One soon finds himself out of touch with the progress of pharmacy when there is no *C. & D.* handy."

Winter Session of Chemists' Associations

Association Presidents.

This excellent portrait of Miss Margaret Elizabeth Buchanan, President of the Women Pharmacists' Association, is the first of her sex which has appeared in this Presidential portrait-gallery. Miss Buchanan is the daughter of Albert Buchanan, B.A., M.B., L.S.A., who practised for many years



in Camden Road, after graduating from University College. Miss Buchanan was educated at the North London Collegiate School for Girls (where she did well, and is regarded by staff and pupils as the pioneer of the higher qualification of women dispensers). Then she had practice in her father's dispensary and at the pharmacy of Mr. and Mrs. Keer in Bond Street. She studied at the School of Pharmacy, Bloomsbury, in 1886, taking certificates in botany and materia medica, passed the Minor examination in October of that year and the Major in July 1887. She followed up the latter achievement by taking the Council's silver medal, being the first woman to secure a prize in the annual competition for pharmaceutical chemists. She is now engaged in tuition work at Gordon Hall, and is Instructor in Pharmacy at the London School of Medicine for Women, Hunter Street, W.C. Miss Buchanan's work in influencing and teaching those of her sex who adopt pharmacy as a calling gives her front rank among the women pharmacists of the British Empire. She is the founder of the Association over which she now presides, and is a quiet yet effective speaker.

Brief Records.

Barnsley Chemists' Association.—The monthly meeting was held on February 25 and presided over by Mr. J. Jones, of Swindon. The topic for discussion was the new Pharmacy and Poisons Act, which was introduced by Mr. Norwood, of Wath. The various stages of its career were dealt with, gains and losses being pointed out. Several members joined in the discussion and Mr. Norwood was heartily thanked.

Edinburgh Assistants.—The seventh meeting of the Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association was held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on February 24. Mr. David Murray (President) in the chair. Mr. Edward Watson (Vice-President) read an interesting paper on the history and collection of cinchona-bark. This was followed by a discussion taken part in by Messrs. Blackhurst, Elliot, Murray, Tait, and J. D. Watson. A vote of thanks was awarded to Mr. Watson.

Salford Pharmacists' Association.—A number of chemists in Salford met last week and resolved to form an Association under this title. Its objects are the shortening

of shop-hours, consideration of trade matters, and social intercourse of members. Membership will be confined to registered chemists who are proprietors or managers. Subscription, 5s. per annum, and meetings will be held on the last Wednesday of each month. The following officers were elected: President, Mr. Councillor Jones; Treasurer, Mr. J. H. Harrop; and Secretary, Mr. H. Stout, 57 Broad Street, Pendleton.

Grimsby Chemists' Association.—A meeting was held at Walton's Hotel on Monday, March 1, at 9 p.m., Mr. C. Willson (President) in the chair. Messrs. C. H. Aston, D. Brocklesby, H. W. Colley, C. Dewing, T. W. Ellis, W. E. Humphrey, A. Oliver, W. G. Robinson, H. Schofield, E. Sigley, and F. W. Heely (Hon. Secretary) were also present. Mr. A. E. Osborne was elected a member. Correspondence was dealt with, and a communication from the Secretary of the Federation of Pharmaceutical Associations was referred to the next meeting. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Messrs. Ayrton, Saunders & Kemp, Lofthouse & Saltner, D. & W. Gibbs, F. Bristow & Co., and Yardleys & Co. for their support in helping the Whist-drive Committee to augment the prize-list. The Dinner Sub-Committee also reported.

The Annual Meeting of the Wolverhampton and District Chemists' Association was held at the Star and Garter Hotel on Wednesday, February 24. Mr. Warner in the chair. Messrs. Dunn, Hunt, Coleman, Fellows, Phillips, Forster, Wilcock, Rothwell, Bowdler, Trott, C. Warner, H. Warner, Gibson, and Goodwin were also present. The annual report and statement of accounts were adopted unanimously. The following appointments were made: Mr. W. R. Dunn (Oaken-gates), President; Mr. H. Fellows, Vice-President; Mr. J. H. Coleman, Secretary (for the tenth time); Mr. S. Phillips, Treasurer; and Messrs. Forster, Gibson, Goodwin, Warner, and Wilcock as members of the committee. Mr. Ellisson (Brewood) was proposed as a member. 2l. 2s. was voted to the Benevolent Fund. The Secretary was instructed to send a telegram to Mr. Rymer Young congratulating him on the anniversary of his birthday. A resolution altering the name of the Association was adjourned to the April meeting. After a discussion it was resolved that an instruction be given to the committee to take such action as they may deem advisable to acquaint the Town Clerk of Wolverhampton and the Clerks of the County Councils of the district of the provision made in respect to Clause 2 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act.

Agricultural and Horticultural Poisons.—At a meeting of the Tunbridge Wells and District Chemists' Association held at 33 Mount Pleasant on Friday, February 26. Mr. B. Chatterton (President) and a full muster of members being present, Section 2 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act and the regulations made under it were considered. In an agricultural district such as is covered by the Association the question is of great importance to pharmacists, especially as many of them have a large turnover in these preparations, consequently much keenness was displayed, and it was decided to form a sub-committee, consisting of the President, Vice-President, Divisional Secretary, Mr. Hobbs, and the Hon. Secretary of the Association, to draft a letter and list of all pharmacists in the district who are prepared to supply agricultural preparations containing the poisons, and to bring this before the notice of the licensing authorities in order to prove that the requirements of the district in this respect are fully met. It was also resolved that in future the Association should be known as "The Tunbridge Wells and District Association of Pharmacists." As the usual monthly meeting night (Friday) is not convenient to the majority of the members, it was decided that in future the last Tuesday evening in the month should be substituted. The question of having another whist-drive or any other social function was deferred until after Lent.

Association of Certificated Dispensers.—The annual meeting was held in the Court-room of the Apothecaries' Hall, Blackfriars, E.C., on February 25. There was a good attendance, Mr. Montagu Smith (Lewisham Infirmary) presiding. In the absence of the Treasurer (Mr. Anderson, of Whitechapel Infirmary) through bereavement, Mr. Trayner (Hackney Infirmary) moved the adoption of the balance-sheet, which showed the gratifying result of 38l. 17s. 2d. to the credit of the Association. The report of the Hon. Secretary (Mr. A. Howell, Dalston Dispensary) stated the membership had steadily increased, the numbers at the end of last year being 325. The chief point of interest to the members was the acceptance of Sir William Collins's amendment to Clause 4 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill, placing holders of the Hall certificate on the same footing as Army compounders. The report of the Poor-law Commission, and the legislation which may arise from it, will give the

Association useful work in safeguarding the interests of those in the service. The register kept by the Secretary has been the means of providing many members with temporary or permanent appointments. The proposal to start a journal for circulation among members has been abandoned for the present. It is hoped that a social evening will be organised as soon as circumstances will allow. The committee was re-elected, and thanks to the Master and Wardens for the use of the Court-room and to the Chairman concluded the proceedings.

The Eye and its Defects.—At the meeting of the Dundee Chemists' Assistants' Association, held in Mather's Hotel on Friday, February 26, Mr. G. Forbes Johnston, chemist and druggist, Broughty Ferry, read an interesting paper on this topic. There was a good attendance. Mr. Johnston said he had been induced to choose this subject as so many chemists now find the optician branch of the business very profitable. The study of the eye is a wide one, and requires a knowledge of anatomy, physiology, and optics, and there is a literature on the subject which would take a lifetime to wade through. A very good idea of the eye and its parts can be formed from a study of the photographic camera. The cornea of the eye may be compared to the front lens of the camera, the iris to the diaphragm, the chamber of the eye to the bellows, and the retina forms the focussing screen of the eye. In order to understand the difference of vision in individual eyes one requires a thorough knowledge of refraction. The reason why those who have had good vision up to middle life now resort to spectacles is that the ciliary muscles of the eye are becoming stiff with age and refuse to contract, and consequently magnifiers are required to assist in reading and writing. For these convex lenses are required, and the strength has to be increased every five years. These form by far the larger number of those who apply to the chemist-optician, and if he is careful in suiting them he will find them useful as advertisers of his ability. After speaking of some of the abnormal conditions of the eye Mr. Johnston said astigmatism has always been a bugbear to the average optician. The word seems to convey to his mind the idea of some complex defect, difficult of explanation, and refusing to be corrected except by the expert touch of the oculist. While admitting that the defect is more difficult to treat than others mentioned, a close study of the subject will deprive it of its mystery and make it easily understood. At the same time it must be admitted that the correction of astigmatism is a severe test of the optician's patience and knowledge. The lecture was illustrated with a series of lantern-slides, and at the close Mr. Johnston was cordially thanked.

Dewsbury Chemists' Association.—The eleventh annual meeting was held at Dewsbury on Monday, March 1. Mr. John Day (President) in the chair. Others present were Messrs. G. N. Gutteridge, R. Gledhill, S. N. Pickard (Ossett), J. Rhodes (Mirfield), A. B. Barker (Hockmondwike), R. Broadhead (Batley), H. Jones (Morley), W. Blakeley (Birstall), and G. Walker (Secretary). The President observed that he and Mr. Pickard had conducted a "missionary expedition," as a result of which they had induced Mr. J. L. Heaton (Batley), Mr. Jones (Morley), Mr. A. S. Walker, and Mr. S. A. Sheard (Morley) to join the Association. His son, Mr. R. J. H. Day, also wished to become a member. Mr. Day then referred to the action of the Association in opposing the application of the Batley Co-operative Society for a wine-licence, and in this connection the Secretary read a communication from Mr. H. C. Whithy (Messrs. Whithy & Co.), of Winsford, stating that he had just read in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* an account of this opposition, and heartily congratulating the Association on their success in defeating the Co-operative Society. Mr. Whithy added:

I hope you may be able to go for them in other ways. They are an obstacle and a menace to the trade of the country. Next thing, vote that they pay income-tax, and then we shall get the thin edge of the wedge in.

The Secretary's report for the year 1908 told what had been done in regard to the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill, and on the motion of Mr. Broadhead, seconded by Mr. Gledhill, the report was adopted, Mr. Pickard remarking that it was one of the best of a series of excellent reports. The financial statement, presented by Mr. Gutteridge, showed a balance in hand of 4*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*, and was considered most satisfactory. Mr. R. Broadhead was elected President, Messrs. Barker and Gutteridge were appointed Vice-Presidents. Mr. Walker agreed to combine the offices of Secretary and Treasurer, and Messrs. Pickard and Gutteridge were re-elected delegates to the West Riding Federation. The title of the Association was altered, the word "Pharmacists" being substituted for "Chemists," and a cordial vote of thanks to the officials concluded the business.

Camphor.—At the Chemists' Assistants' Association meeting held at 75 Newman Street, London, W., on February 25, Mr. E. Thompson (Vice-President) in the chair, Mr. S. Furnival, Ph.C., read a paper on camphor. He commenced by tracing the origin of the word "camphor" backwards, through the

old English "camphire" and Latin "caphura," to the Arabic "kâfur," which in turn is supposed to be derived from the Sanskrit "karptura." The camphor tree (*Cinnamomum Camphora*) and another ancient source of camphor (*Dryobalanops aromatica*) were next dealt with, and many interesting historical details were given to illustrate how much the ancients prized the fragrant substance, as also its parent wood. A specimen of the valuable Borneo camphor yielded by the latter tree was passed round with samples of other crude camphors. One of the old adulterants mentioned, in addition to rice, flour, gelatin, and sandstone, was "chai yen," a colourless glue of which about 30 per cent. was formerly systematically added to camphor exported by the Chinese. A description of the preliminary cutting of the wood, with the consequent great waste, was followed by the process of sublimation of the chips by water-vapour, a diagram being drawn of one of the curious crude stills which are used in the remoter districts. The amount of camphor and camphor oil yielded varies with the size of the still, the richness of the chips, and the skill of the operator, the oil being obtained in larger proportion in summer than in winter. Analyses were given showing the camphor-content of various parts of the tree, the following percentages being recorded: Twigs, 2.2; branches, 3.7; upper stem, 3.3; lower stem, 5.5; root, 4.7. The resublimation of the crude camphor to form camphor bells or flowers having been carefully detailed, the physical properties of the substance were adequately described. The synthesis of camphor followed, and the somewhat unwieldy formulæ were deftly and lucidly manipulated. Haller's synthesis of camphor from camphoric acid was followed by that of Komppa from the dimethyl ester of $\beta\beta$ dimethyl glutaric acid and ethyl oxalate. A consideration of the methods for manufacturing artificial camphor from turpentine did not throw any new light on these processes, which are kept strictly secret. The uses of camphor in the celluloid industry, in therapeutics, and in the pharmacy concluded the paper. An instance was recorded in which some camphorated chalk made with synthetic camphor was returned as deficient in strength. Mr. Furnival explained that the fact of the artificial product possessing a less fragrant odour, owing to being free from essential oil, might account for this complaint. The discussion (in which Messrs. Cooper, Loxley, Wilkinson, and others took part) turned upon the question whether synthetic camphor could satisfactorily replace the natural substance. The points raised were that the American manufacturers refused to buy the synthetic product for making xylonite, probably owing to the darkening it undergoes on exposure to light. However, it was stated that the British celluloid-makers would use either product. The suggested exclusion of synthetic camphor from the Pharmacopia by the Committee of Reference in Pharmacy was also alluded to. A cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Furnival for his interesting paper ended the meeting.

Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland.

THE annual meeting of this Society was held on February 25 at the offices of the Society, Waring Street, Belfast, the President (Mr. Samuel Gibson, J.P.) occupying the chair. There were also present Messrs. R. Cambridge, J.P., Wm. Jamison, M.C.P.S.I., John Frackleton, Jacob Walsh, W. H. McBride, Jas. Macauley, Wm. Martin, Samuel Suffern, Wm. Haslett, J. D. Carse, Samuel McDowell, W. J. Rankin (Hon. Secretary), and R. A. Jamison (Joint Hon. Secretary).

ANNUAL REPORTS.—The report which was presented by Mr. Rankin showed that there had been an increase of five members and one associate. Complaint was made of delay in paying subscriptions. Reference was made to the interest of the Society in the Chamber of Commerce, the presentation to Mr. Gibson, and the Haslett medal. The last-named was presented to Mr. John Reid, Dungannon, who obtained the highest number of marks in 1908 at the Registered Druggist examinations. The action taken by the Society in regard to the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill was mentioned, especially that which led to the adaptation of the widows clause of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, to Ireland. It is now necessary, the report continued, that the registered traders in each district should make due provision to satisfy "the reasonable requirements of the public" in their district by holding stock of agricultural and horticultural poisons and acquainting the authorities with the fact. Mr. William Jamison read a report regarding the administration of the Haslett memorial fund. The reports, on the motion of the President and Mr. Carse, were unanimously approved.

HONORARY MEMBERS.—As an acknowledgment of services rendered to the Society it was unanimously resolved that

Mr. Frackleton and Mr. Rankin be elected honorary members.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—The following were then elected officers for the ensuing year: President, Mr. Samuel Gibson (re-elected); Vice-Presidents, Messrs. W. Jamison, W. McMullan, S. Sufferin, J. Walsh, W. Haslett, John Frackleton, and J. D. Carse; committee, Messrs. S. Acheson, J. Brown, W. J. Busby, Robert Cambridge, J.P., Wm. Doig, A. R. Hogg, S. E. Kee, Wm. Martin, David Manson, Joseph Moffet, J. Macauley, Wm. McBride, S. McDowell, W. H. R. Orr, J. E. O'Neill, J.P. (Maghera), T. W. Reynolds, E. J. Roberts, J. Richardson, R. Spence, Joseph Williamson, and M. Wilkinson.

Mr. Rankin intimated that he was anxious to resign the secretaryship, as he had not sufficient time to attend to the duties, but, yielding to the request of the meeting, he allowed himself to be re-elected. Mr. R. A. Jamison was also re-elected Joint Hon. Secretary. Mr. Wm. J. Gibson was unanimously re-appointed Hon. Treasurer.

The item on the agenda regarding pharmacy legislation was deferred *sine die*.

Hull Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held at the Grosvenor Hotel, Hull, on Tuesday evening, March 2, Mr. A. Richardson (Vice-President) in the chair. The minutes of a committee meeting, read by the Secretary, showed that it was recommended that Mr. J. F. Robson (Senior Vice-President) should be elected President in succession to the late Mr. C. B. Bell, that Mr. Jones should be elected a Vice-President, and Mr. Wharton a member of the committee in place of Mr. Jones. The minutes were agreed to. Mr. Robson thereupon took the chair, and, along with Mr. Jones and Mr. Wharton, thanked the members.

Mr. King, Fountain Road; Mr. Walton, Spring Bank; Mr. Spilman, Holderness Road; and Mr. Hebblethwaite, Church Street, were elected members of the Association.

BRANCH SHOPS, ETC.

The Secretary read the following letters received from the Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society in reply to questions submitted to him:

February 18, 1909.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your series of questions my personal opinion is that a qualified chemist carrying on the business of a chemist and druggist in a branch shop managed by an unqualified man would be guilty of an offence under the new Act, notwithstanding that he did not sell poison at the branch business. I am also of opinion that all poisonous substances within the meaning of Section 5 of the Act must be labelled with the word "poisonous." It is also clearly stated in the Act that a chemist and druggist with only one shop, who manages the shop himself, must exhibit his certificate of qualification. With reference to whether the pharmaceutical chemist having a branch shop must have a pharmaceutical chemist to manage the same, I will venture to say that the Act appears to imply so.

In reply to a further letter Mr. Bremridge wrote on February 20:

DEAR SIR,—Your letter of the other day was perfectly clear to me. If Jones, a qualified man, keeps a shop under his own management and calls himself "Jones, Chemist and Pharmacist," and at the same time carries on another business in another part of the same town under unqualified management and calls it "Jones's Drug Stores," he will, in my opinion, be liable to be hit by the new Act. If you will read Mr. Allen's paper on the Pharmacy Act, read before the last meeting of the Western Chemists' Association (see current issue of the "Journal"), you will realise that there is now to be a regulation of the business of the chemist and druggist apart from the sale of poisons. In regard to your second question, Section 5 requires the mineral acids and the soluble salts of oxalic acid to be labelled with the word "poisonous," and if that word does not appear the section will not be complied with. Further non-compliance with the section brings with it liability to prosecution by the police—a contingency, I imagine, from which the prudent chemist will protect himself. In my opinion the word "poison" is not a legal substitute for the word "poisonous."

In a third and final letter, dated March 1, Mr. Bremridge said:

The question of what a chemist may call his branch shop does not at all affect the legal position. If a chemist carries on the business of chemist and druggist in a branch shop under unqualified management he will be committing

an offence, even though he may sell no poisons and may disguise his identity under the name of "Jones, Brown, and Robinson, Drug Stores," or under the name of the Red Cross, Blue Cross, or any other cross. The thing protected is the business of a chemist and druggist.

A discussion followed, in which Mr. Morrow (of Hornesea) said that the question was whether a drug store managed by an unqualified man would be allowed, and disallowed it carried on by a chemist. The opinion of those present was that eventually the Government would crush out the unqualified stores. A member asked what would the older chemists, who had no certificates of qualification, do; and it was pointed out that if application were made to the Registrar certificates could be obtained.

It was decided to hold a Continental smoking-concert at an early date, and the next business-meeting was fixed for March 30.

* It may be noted that these letters confirm and corroborate opinions to the same effect expressed by us.—EDITOR C. & D.

Liverpool Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held at the Royal Institution on Thursday evening, February 25, Mr. T. S. Wokes (President) in the chair.

NEW MEMBERS.—Mr. P. H. Marsden proposed as members Miers King, Ediss, Gardner, and Fordyce, all fully qualified pharmacists, and they were unanimously elected—the first ladies to be admitted. Messrs. Bishop (Whalley), W. Kesterton (St. Helens), and C. Hare (Birkdale) were also elected members.

MISCELLANEOUS COMMUNICATIONS.—Mr. T. F. Abraham asked if anything had been mentioned by the Pharmaceutical Society to assist chemists on April 1, when the new Act came into force. He thought a certificate that the person had passed the examination was not sufficient; what was wanted was a certificate that the name of the person appears in this year's register. He proposed:

That this Association desires to draw the attention of the Council to the fact that the majority of chemists are not in possession of the certificate necessary to comply with the requirements of the new Act, and would like information on the matter.

Mr. Percival thought asking for a certificate conveyed the idea that chemists did not possess the necessary qualification, but Mr. Abraham pointed out that the certificate required was one showing that the chemist's name was the name on the register of the present year, and no other certificate was any use. The resolution, on being put, was carried unanimously.

The Secretary then read a letter from the President of the Pharmaceutical Society thanking the Association for the resolutions which had been passed at the last meeting.

In the unavoidable absence of Mr. G. W. Marris, Ph.C. (Messrs. Evans Sons, Lescher & Webb's research laboratories), his paper, entitled

A GLANCE AT THE PHARMACOPOEIA OF JAPAN,

was read by the Secretary. The English translation of this Pharmacopoeia, we may recall, was published early in October 1907, and the first copy of it was sent to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, a complete review of it being commenced in our issue of October 29, 1907. Mr. Marris's paper traversed the whole work from its inception, and the following is an abstract of it:

The author first described the book and the history of the Japanese Pharmacopoeia, contrasting it with the British, French, and German. Then he mentioned the omissions and the principles followed in regard to chemical formulæ and the like, and the various tables (storage, doses, etc.), next taking up consideration of crude drugs, here pointing out the similarity of some of the monographs to those of the German Pharmacopoeia. Irish moss, orange-peel, cinchona, cassia, black-elder bark, cascara sagrada, pomegranate-bark, saffron, cubebs, official flowers, digitalis and other leaves, kamala, opium, birch-tar, tamarinds, gelsemium, ipecacuanha, jalap, and storax were mentioned, and the following special observations were made:

In estimating cinchona, the main desideratum of any official process is that it should be easily worked and should give concordant results. The assay processes of our own Pharmacopoeia have been superseded because they fail, as a rule, to satisfy either one or the other of these requirements. The statement that a certain preparation must contain so much per cent. of such-and-such active principle may cause

appreciable differences in the products of various makers if that statement be taken apart from the words "by the following process."

Saffron is still an important commercial substance and is often adulterated. Sulphate and borate of sodium have been found, as well as various ammonium salts. It is important to notice that traces of ammonia can be obtained from most samples of saffron.

The sulphuric-acid test for cubebs is stated in a quaint manner: "A drop of sulphuric acid placed on a piece of it decidedly assumes a red coloration." Several examples have come under my notice recently which did not answer this test but afforded a yellowish-brown colour. They also possessed a distinct odour of mace.

In the process for the assay of opium the weighing of the dry crystals is certainly a good check on the final result, but a much more expeditious procedure is to collect the morphine upon similar superimposed filters, wash free from chloride, and press between blotting-paper. The papers may then be separated and rubbed to a pulp in equal amounts of decinormal acid, the titration being completed with alkali and methyl orange. The slight alkalinity retained by the filter-paper is corrected by the figure obtained from the blank.

The description of gelsemium-root is interesting, inasmuch as the roots are given the first place, as being of greater medicinal value than the rhizome. The stem should not be employed.

The woody portion of ipecacuanha is to be removed before using, and the alkaloidal content, although not stated otherwise than in terms of volumetric solution, is equal to nearly 2 per cent. of emetine and cephaeline. Good commercial samples occasionally reach this figure, but in general the content is rather less.

The galenical preparations of the Pharmacopœia were next considered by the author, who, after dealing with the fluid extracts, said:

Among the considerations which suggest themselves in regard to the fluid extracts are the following:

In cases where the first menstruum contains glycerin, the product from different lots of drugs will tend to vary to some slight extent, according to their absorptive powers, as no measured quantity is ordered, enough being used to saturate and cover the drug.

Another point of importance occurs in the concentration of the second menstruum. Although the greater part of the bodies to which the aroma of the drug is due will be extracted by the first liquid, an appreciable amount will remain to be removed by the second one. The Pharmacopœia suggests the direct evaporation of the latter or the recovery of the alcohol by distillation. There can be little doubt that the former method would produce a better preparation than the latter, but it is very wasteful. Concentration under reduced pressure is the only solution of the difficulty when it is essential to recover the alcohol. The natural aroma of many drugs is enhanced by the latter treatment.

It appears that it would be illegal to dispense in Japan the fluid extract of any drug unless it represented an equal weight of the drug.

A method should be given which will offer the best facilities for extraction and ensure a product that will maintain its properties unimpaired for an appreciable time. Uniformity of dosage should be aimed at. Instructions might also be given that fluid extracts of other drugs should represent equal weights of the drug and have the dosage stated for that drug.

Mr. Marris then dealt with tinctures, ointments, wines, synthetic remedies, and the oils (fixed and volatile), among his remarks being the following:

The specific gravity of clove oil is too high for a normal unrectified distillate. That of our Pharmacopœia approaches closely to the majority of commercial samples.

Lemon oil is very briefly described. No real tests of quality are given. The adulterator improves his methods so quickly on the heels of a new test that this oil would appear to have been given up as a bad job. It would be difficult to frame a monograph within the limitation of a Pharmacopœia which would effectually prevent fraud.

The limits given for the specific gravity of cod-liver oil are wider than is necessary for Norwegian oil. The "Ph. Jap." gives 924 to 931, while commercial samples range from 925 to 927.5. Probably species of *Gadus* which inhabit Japanese waters may yield an oil differing from the Norwegian variety.

Sandalwood oil is described too briefly, and no difficulty would be experienced in making a mixture with cheaper oils to pass the tests given.

Mr. Marris, in concluding, said the Japanese Pharmacopœia "has been carefully compiled, and, although Germany and Holland have afforded the greater part of the material used,

advantage has been taken of information from all sources. As illustrations, I may give the use of sesame oil in liniment of ammonia, and also the higher specific gravity allowed for white beeswax than that demanded for the yellow variety. . . I find the book to be in daily use here, and the authorities in Japan are to be complimented upon the happy issue of their labours."

Mr. T. F. Abraham, in proposing a vote of thanks, referred to the remarkable advance of the country in having such a Pharmacopœia, but there appeared to be many old-fashioned and up-to-date remedies side by side, which looked as if the Pharmacopœia had been compiled by those who hardly knew any of the articles.

Mr. Harold Wyatt seconded, and said the Pharmacopœia was the outcome of labours of men who had studied in different parts of the world, as the contents were modelled on the practice of the countries where they had studied. The French Codex, for instance, was similar, containing things decidedly up to date, while others carried one back to the Elizabethan period. With regard to it being written in English, it showed English was as nearly the universal language as any was likely to be. In some cases the Pharmacopœia was too stringent—as in the case of ipecacuanha—but it showed the Japanese to be thoroughly awake to what a Pharmacopœia should be.

Messrs. P. H. Marsden, A. S. Barr, and J. T. Hornblower also spoke, and, the vote having been carried, the meeting terminated.

Festivities.

Whist-drive.

A WHIST-DRIVE in connection with the Cheltenham and District Chemists' Association took place at the Oriental Café, Cheltenham, on Thursday, February 25, about eighty being present. The arrangements were in the hands of a sub-committee and proved an unqualified success. During the interval refreshments were partaken of and a short but much appreciated musical programme was gone through—Miss Gardner, Miss James, and Mr. P. James contributing. The prizes were distributed by the President (Mr. John Fletcher).

Dance.

THE staff and friends of Messrs. Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Liverpool, to the number of over 200, foregathered for an evening's enjoyment at Daulby Hall on the evening of February 26. The dancing portion of the company—which might be said to include all present—at once began to trip the light fantastic; the proceedings going with a swing until the final gallop at 2 A.M. Songs were rendered by various members of the staff, including Mr. and Mrs. Heenan and Miss Culwick. Owing to the absence of Mr. W. G. Saunders, who is away on a sea-voyage, the firm was represented by Messrs. S. Adamson and Nixon. High appreciation was expressed for the satisfactory arrangements made by the committee (Messrs. Carr, Hutchinson, Heenan, and J. Haddock) and the M.C.s (Messrs. Micklewright and A. S. and A. M. Black).

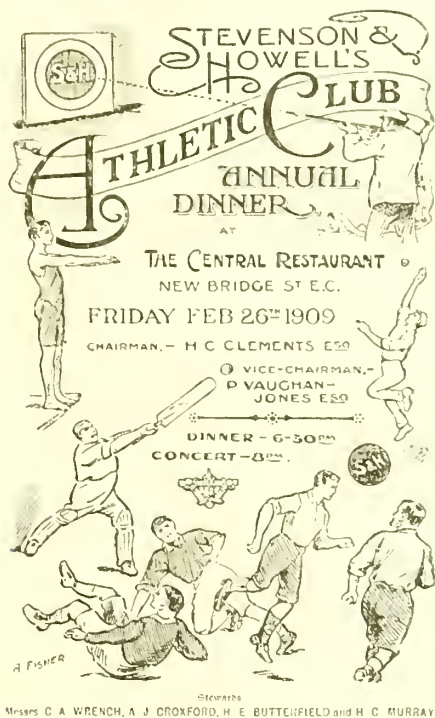
"Bowe Bells" Guild.

THE staff dinner of Messrs. Edward Cook & Co., Ltd., Bow, London, E., took place in the Caledonian Room of the Holborn Restaurant, London, W.C., on February 27. Mr. T. A. Cook was Chairman, and he was supported by Mr. E. L. Cook and Mr. S. Godfrey Hall, and at the cross-tables by Mr. H. T. M. Attwell, Mr. E. A. Richardson, Mr. W. Walker, Mr. F. E. Blair, and Mr. C. E. Butteris. The toasts were proposed without speeches, these latter being printed in a booklet, which was distributed at the dinner. Bonuses in the form of cheques were distributed during the evening. While the dinner was being served a selection of music was given by Mr. Lester James's orchestra, and an excellent concert took place after the dinner, one of the features being original songs written, composed, and sung by members of the staff.

S. & H. Athletic Club.

THE annual dinner of the Athletic Club in connection with Messrs. Stevenson & Howell, Ltd., Southwark Street,

London, S.E., took place at the Central Restaurant, New Bridge Street, on February 26. Mr. H. C. Clements was in the chair, and Mr. P. Vaughan Jones acted as Vice Chairman. The club comprises sections devoted to rifle-shooting, cricket, football, and swimming, these separate items being pictorially represented on the cover of the



concert-programme. The Rifle Club is the first winner of the challenge shield given by Messrs. Elkington & Co. for competition by clubs affiliated to the London Miniature Rifle League. The dinner was followed by a concert, when a good programme of songs, recitations, and pianoforte-duets was rendered. The stewards, Messrs. C. A. Wrench, A. J. Croxford, H. E. Butterfield, and H. C. Murray, are to be congratulated on the smooth working of the evening's entertainment.

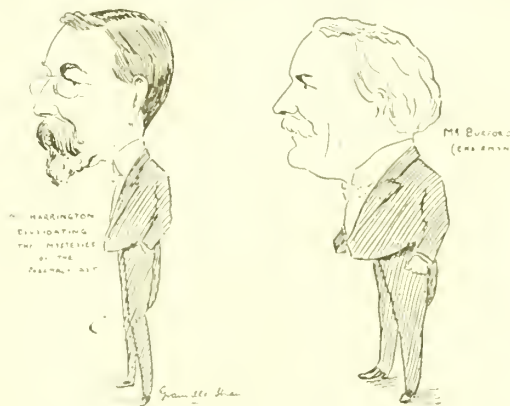
Advertisers' Dinner.

TUESDAY night, March 2, will be memorable to Londoners on account of the extraordinary fall of snow that took place after ten o'clock. It was also the night of the annual dinner of the Advertisers' Protection Society, at which the attendance was unfortunately adversely affected by the climatic conditions. The dinner, which was held at De Keyser's Royal Hotel, Victoria Embankment, London, E.C., was a charmingly arranged function. Sir W. P. Treloar, Bart., who was last year appointed first President of the Society, occupied the chair, and he was supported by about forty ladies and gentlemen. These included Mr., Mrs., and Miss Hickisson (John Bond's Crystal Palace Marking Ink), and Mr. Hickisson, jun.; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. South (Steedman & Co.), Mr. Ridgley (Burge, Warren & Ridgley, Ltd.); Mr. Idris, jun. (Idris, Ltd.); Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Swan (G. Whelpton & Son), and Mr. Stanley B. Worth (Secretary). The President proposed the toast of "The Society." He said advertisers need a lot of protection from those people who endeavour to prey on advertisers by offering space in publications with no proper circulation. He had bought most of his experience dearly, and would be glad to place it at the disposal of the members of the Society. As illustrating the power of advertising, Sir William told about an American tourist who was shown the chair and table used by Milton, which he reverently kissed. When the guide further stated that the table was that upon which Milton wrote "Paradise Lost," the tourist said, "Here, hold hard. What's that—Milton? I thought you said Lipton." Lipton, by his advertisements, was thus better known

than the poet Milton. Mr. A. B. Hickisson (Vice-Chairman), in reply, said he was sorry to announce that the Chairman (Mr. W. B. Warren) was too unwell to be present. It was the first time that Mr. Warren had been absent from any of the Society's functions. The Society, which began in 1930 with seven members, has now a membership of 117, who spend in the aggregate a million and a quarter pounds yearly in advertising. Twenty-three new members were added last year, mainly, he thought, through the influence of Sir Wm. Treloar's name as president. Mr. Hickisson complained that in many cases buying advertising space is like buying in the dark—the advertiser has to accept what the publisher tells him. What is wanted is payment according to circulation; this would soon get rid of those newspapers which at present thrive on false figures. Mr. Hickisson also proposed the toast of "The Ladies and Visitors," and mentioned that it was through his persistence that the Council came to admit ladies to these gatherings. The success has been so great that the experiment is not likely to be abandoned. Mr. Brackenbury responded. Mr. J. A. South proposed the President's health, recounting the philanthropic work of Sir William on behalf of crippled children. From his good works, the President's name would go down in history as the "Children's Lord Mayor." Sir William replied in a humorous speech, in which he characterised the man who has a speciality and does not advertise as like one who winks at a pretty girl in the dark. Mr. M. E. Swan gave the toast of "The Press," to which Mr. Wareham Smith replied. A splendid musical programme was gone through during the evening, Mrs. M. E. Swan being the pianist. It was at the conclusion of the proceedings, when the homeward journey had to be commenced, that the diners realised the discomforts of the snowstorm, of the existence of which everyone up till then had been in happy ignorance.

Another Successful Dinner.

The annual dinner of the Leicester and Leicestershire Chemists' Association was held at the Grand Hotel, Leicester, on Thursday, February 25. Mr. S. F. Burford, F.R.C.S. (President), in the chair. He was supported by Mr. J. F. Harrington (London), Mr. R. Winfrey, M.P., the Mayor of Leicester (Alderman Charles Lakin), Alderman Thomas Smith (ex-Mayor), Messrs. A. T. Coleman

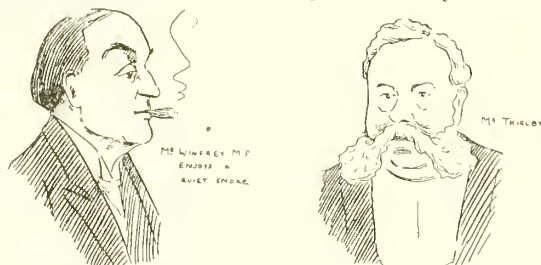


M.R.C.S., Cecil Marriott, F.R.C.S., E. W. Holyoak, M.B., D. Ellis, E. E. H. Turton, R. Sevestre, M.A., M.D., and Percy Southan, L.S.A., and the following were also present:

A. D. Hearnshaw, G. J. B. Woolley, J.P., W. Thirlby, A. E. Young, F. Young, O. T. Elliott, Bowler, Fry, Goodess, Hind, Macdonald, Miles, Palmer, Rowe, Squires, E. B. Ward, Gilby, Stiles (Market Harborough), Baldwin, Charles Handley, and Hepworth (Loughborough), Avery, Marlitt, and representatives of Messrs. John Ball & Co., Burroughs Wellcome & Co., E. H. Butler & Son, F. C. Calvert & Co., Crown Perfumery Co., R. Gibson & Sons, Thos. Kerfoot, Idris & Co., Ingram & Royle, T. H. Lloyd & Co., S. Maw, Son & Sons, Parke, Davis & Co., Raim & Co., J. Richardson & Co., De St. Dalmaz & Co., Wylyes, Ltd., Jas. Wilkinson, Woolley, Sons & Co., and other wholesale houses.

After dinner and the loyal toasts, Mr. W. Thirlby pro-

posed "The Houses of Parliament," which, he said, is a toast peculiarly suitable to Leicester, seeing that Leicester Castle is a monument in stone of the first English Parliament being held in the town. He then referred to the services of Mr. Winfrey in Parliament, and Mr. Winfrey in reply mentioned that in 1880 he managed one of the old chemists' businesses in the town for some time, and then he made Mr. Burford's acquaintance. Speaking of the new Act Mr. Winfrey mentioned the changes in the law which it has brought about, and said he felt sure that there would be very little need for Section 2 licences to be granted. He thought the Schedule of Poisons had been considerably improved. They had been



successful during the progress of the Bill in counteracting several suggested innovations unfavourable to chemists, such as reducing the penalties for infringements, allowing grocers to sell proprietary articles containing poisons, etc. All this had not been done without a deal of work, interviews, arguments, lobbying, etc. But in the end he thought the Act was really beneficial to chemists, who would have a safe position in the country. The toast of "The Mayor and Corporation" was given by Mr. J. B. Woolley, and the Mayor acknowledged it. Mr. O. T. Elliott then proposed the "Medical Profession," and Dr. Coleman (President of the Leicester Medical Society), in replying, said the two professions should unite in tearing down the veil of ignorance that exists in the public mind, and prevent the public being gulled to the tune they are by quack remedies. Mr. A. E. Young proposed "The Pharmaceutical Society." Mr. Harrington, in responding, urged all chemists to take the Major certificate, and proceeded to epitomise the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, stating that for the purposes of Section 3 it was not sufficient to exhibit any certificate that did not set forth that the owner was on the register. Certificates drawn up for those who are not members of the Society will be issued at a charge of 1s. each. Alderman Smith proposed the toast of "The Association," and the President, who had up to this point shown a pretty wit in the remarks which came from the Chair, responded very briefly. Mr. G. Hampton gave "The Visitors," Mr. D. Ellis (Nottingham) and Mr. J. H. Hawthorn (of the Leicester Technical School) responding. Mr. Ellis expressed a wish for a representative on the Pharmaceutical Council for the district of Nottingham, Leicester, Derby, and Lincoln. Mr. Burford proposed the health of the Secretaries (Messrs. Marfitt and Avery), who replied. During the evening a quartette party, consisting of Miss Daisy Pollock, Miss Florence Blackwell, Mr. Reg. Jacob, and Mr. Walter Langford, rendered several musical pieces to the delight of the gathering.

The fact that Lewisham residents are supplied with anti-toxins at any hour at the Town Hall takes the second place in Councillor Trenchard's list of the advantages of Lewisham, which place he considers should be advertised as a residential neighbourhood.

THE PATENTS ACT AND GERMANY.—The Berlin correspondent of the "Daily Mail" states that widespread alarm is manifest in Germany over growing indications of the rigorous enforcement of the new English Patent Act. The German chemical industry particularly is filled with misgivings. It has information to the effect that the so-called "anti-German trade crusade" will shortly be aggravated by the passage of laws conferring preferential treatment upon imports of artificial indigo for India. German merchants are also perturbed by the announcement that a private organisation has been formed to keep close watch on foreign-patented articles in England, and report to the Comptroller of Patents if the patentees are seeking to evade the provisions of the new Act.

General Medical Council.

A MEETING of the Executive Committee was held in London on February 22. Sir Donald MacAlister, K.C.B. (President), in the chair. The business transacted was of a routine nature, and consisted chiefly of the reading of communications from public bodies. The Colonial Office sent a copy of the New Zealand Act to prevent the practice of quackery, which the committee "received with satisfaction," and stated in a resolution that "they would welcome similar legislation applicable to other parts of the Empire." The Medical Registration Ordinance of Ceylon was also received, and a copy of the Medical Act of Tasmania, in regard to which the committee pointed out that the designations in Clauses 1 to 10 of the second Schedule are in several respects obsolete but are made good by Clause 11. A letter was received from the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland stating that the Examination Committee have determined to postpone the resuming of their Preliminary examination until July 1, 1909. This is to be reported to the General Council in May next. Dr. P. H. Pye-Smith, who sits on the Council as member for the University of London, has resigned, and the committee co-opted Dr. Norman Moore to his place on the Executive Committee.

Dental business was also transacted. The Committee had before it a copy of the Isle of Man Dentists Act, which was promulgated on July 6, 1908. This adopts the provisions of the Dentists Act of the United Kingdom to the island, so that henceforth the conditions of the practice of dentistry there will be precisely the same as on the mainland, and the Dentists Register will be evidence of qualification. Any person who was, on January 1, 1908, *bona fide* engaged in the practice of dentistry in the island, either separately or in conjunction with the practice of medicine, surgery, or pharmacy, was entitled to apply for registration as a dentist, and those so registered were to be placed on a supplemental register.

The accounts of receipts and expenditure of the Council and its branches and the Dental Fund were submitted. These show: Total receipts of the General Council, 7,443*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.*, including 6,629*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.* of contributions from the branch Councils. In expenditure 3,027*l.* 14*s.* was paid in fees and other expenses of the Council and committees; 87*l.* in visiting the examinations at the Apothecaries' Hall, Dublin; printing absorbed 1,028*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.*; office expenses, 1,020*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*; law expenses 576*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*; while 297*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* was for miscellaneous expenses, and the balance was in regard to interest and alterations to buildings. The General Council's assets amount to 28,463*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*, of which 25,351*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* represents the freehold buildings. The Council has borrowed 24,764*l.* from the English Branch Council in respect to these assets. That branch has a surplus of 33,357*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.*, including the amount lent to the General Council and 6,928*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* of stock. The Scottish branch has a surplus of about 5,000*l.*, and the Irish branch is in debt to the General Council to the extent of 155*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.* The total receipts from dental business during the year was 1,163*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.*, of which 899*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* was for registration fees. In 1908 the dental business was conducted at a profit of 336*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, and the total assets of the fund are 9,825*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*

The British Pharmacopoeia account, including the Indian and Colonial Addendum, shows that the year began with a surplus of 1,260*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*, and the receipts during the year brought the amount up to 1,645*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*; 220*l.* 3*s.* was spent on binding and printing, and the other items of expenditure are: Conference expenses, library, printing, etc., 74*l.* 10*s.*; grant to Dr. Tirard, 50*l.*; ditto clerical assistance, 50*l.*; Committee of Reference, 25*l.*; grants (Pharmacy Committee and Research), 125*l.*; and legal expenses, 15*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.* The year thus ended with a smaller balance than in 1907—namely, 1,086*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.* The stock of Pharmacopoeias in hand is estimated to be worth 1,111*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*

AN OLD STORY.—Scene, little shop where "nenn'orths and ha'p'orths" are sold. Little girl says: "We have a new baby at our house." Old Woman (sarcastically): "Did you get that from the co-op. as well? You will get divi. on that, won't you?"

Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., March 4.

ALTHOUGH there is no material expansion to report in the volume of business, the general tone is perhaps not quite so depressed, especially as regards exports; but this does not apply to the trade in heavy chemicals, which remains disappointing. The principal alterations include the anticipated advance in cocaine—the first for a long period; strychnine also shows a better tendency, makers asking a slight advance. Cod-liver oil is also firmer, the fishing being only middling, and the yield of oil so far less than last year. Castor and copaiba oils are easier. Cape aloes is firmer. Copper sulphate, regulus antimony, and quicksilver “seconds” are more or less cheaper. The changes are indicated as follows:

Higher	Firmer	Easier
Cocaine hyd.	Aloes (Cape)	Antimony (Reg.)
Cocoa butter	Camphor	Castor oil
Cod-liver oil	Lycoperidum	Copaiba oil
Lactucarium	Strychnine	Copper sulphate
Mustard oil (essent.)		Quicksilver (second.)
		Serpentary

Cablegrams.

BERGEN, March 4:—The cod-fishing continues mediocre, yet there is a slight improvement. Market for finest non-congealing Lofoten oil is firm at equal to 65s. c.i.f. London.

NEW YORK, March 4:—Business in drugs is moderate. Opium is dull of sale at \$4.37 per lb. Copaiba balsam is firm at 50c. per lb. for Central and South American. Canada balsam is steady at \$6.50 per gal. Peppermint oil is also steady at \$1.45, and hydrastis (golden seal) is firm at \$1.85 per lb. Cascara sagrada is steadier at 8½c. per lb.

Heavy Chemicals.

Business in the heavy-chemical market continues to be of a disappointing and quiet character, and this remark may be said to apply to both home and export trade. The general feeling seems to be that there is a tendency towards some improvement at an early date, and it is to be hoped that this view is correct. Values are at present rather in favour of buyers, although nominal quotations rule unchanged.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—This market is quietly steady, any improvement in value being precluded by supplies being fully equal to demand. Forward inquiries are good, but very little is being done in this direction for reasons already indicated in recent reports. Present nearest figures are: Beekton forward 11½, 17s. 6d., Beekton terms 11½, 7s. 6d., London 11½, 7s. 6d., Leith 11½, 12s. 6d., Liverpool 11½, 8s. 9d. to 11½, 10s., and Hull 11½, 7s. 6d.

ALKALI PRODUCE.—A quiet tone continues with contract deliveries fairly satisfactory, all things considered. Bleaching powder is steady, and the demand is somewhat heavier than of late. Basis of quotations runs 4½, 2s. 6d. to 4½, 5s. for soft-wood casks on rails. Caustic soda shows a slight improvement and is steady, 76 to 77 per cent. 11½, 2s. 6d., 70 per cent. 10½, 5s. to 10½, 7s. 6d., and 60 per cent. 9½, 5s. to 9½, 7s. 6d. Ammonia alkali, 58 per cent., without fluctuation, at 4½, 10s. to 4½, 15s. per ton in bags free on rails. Soda crystals in fair request at 52s. 6d. to 57s. 6d. per ton, free on rails, and 57s. 6d. to 62s. 6d. per ton f.o.b. Tyne and 60s. to 65s. per ton f.o.b. Liverpool. Salts are in poor request, though price is practically maintained at 42s. 6d. per ton in bulk. Bicarbonate of soda 5½, 15s. to 6½, 2s. 6d. per ton in large casks and 6½, 2s. 6d. to 6½, 15s. per ton in 1-cwt. kegs f.o.b. Liverpool. Chlorates

of potash and soda dull and steady at 2½, to 3½, per lb., according to quantity, etc. Yellow prussiate of potash and soda are dull at nominally unchanged figures. Potash 4½, per lb. and soda 3½, per lb. Hypsulphite of soda shows no change in values, but demand is disappointing. Ordinary crystals in large casks 5½, to 5½, 1s. per ton. Deliveries in 1-cwt. kegs vary from 5½, 15s. to 6½, per ton, dependent upon quality and quantity. Silicates of soda rule steady and are in moderate request, 140 Tw. 4½, 5s. to 4½, 15s., 100 Tw. 3½, 15s. to 4½, 5s., and 75 Tw. 3½, 7s. 6d. to 3½, 17s. 6d. per ton, according to quality, quantity, and destination.

Continental Chemical and Drug Markets.

Acetic Acid has fallen so low that it can only be a question of time before values rise again. The increased demand that is shortly anticipated makes it advisable that consumers should cover their demand for the summer months.

CAMPHOR (REFINED).—The German refiners have lately been quoting 365m. per 100 kilos, for bells in ton lots, but the 1 per cent. discount for cash has been abolished; second hands quote 357m. per 100 kilos, less 1 per cent. Japanese refined is in more demand.

CITRIC ACID has been in improved demand in Hamburg for 1909 delivery at from 305m. to 310m. per 100 kilos.

POTASH PERSSATE has remained for several months at a very low value, and even at the low value of 90m. per 100 kilos, few sales are effected.

Manchester Chemical Market.

Manchester, March 2.

In all departments of heavy chemicals there has been a very quiet feeling during the past week. Official figures remain unchanged, but there is some pressure to sell on the part of merchants, without much response on the part of buyers. The uncertainty attending raw copper continues to be felt in copper sulphate, and although prices have dropped since last week about 5s. per ton, both prompt and forward, yet there has been a rally to-day on spot in the raw metal, which may check the downward tendency. There is a steady feeling in white powdered arsenic at full rates. Miscible wood naphtha (foreign) shows a lower tendency under free offerings, and 2s. 6d. to 2s. 7d. per gallon has been quoted. Yellow prussiate of potash is steady. Cream of tartar and acids show little change. On contract oxalic acid is quoted 2½, and for prompt 3½, per lb. In coal-tar products the trade is dull. Sulphate of ammonia is a shade easier. Benzols rule in buyers' favour, but carbolic acid is fractionally unchanged.

American Drug-market.

New York, February 23.

The New York drug-market continues to present a quiet and uninteresting appearance. So far few symptoms of business revival have developed, and probably the advent of two general holidays is the most hopeful reason to assign for the delay during the interval. Opium is firm. Canada balsam is dearer.

ALOES.—Demand for Curaçao in boxes is fairly brisk, and several round lots have changed hands at 7c. Supplies are plentiful, however, and no advance is expected. Gourds are obtainable in some quarters at 9c.

BUCKTHORN-BARK has been sold in a small way at 4½c. to 4¾c., as to quantity and grade.

CANADA BALSAM is again dearer at \$6.50 per gal. in barrels; \$6.60 in cans. The limited spot supplies are in a few hands, and primary sources are well nigh exhausted, so that prices may advance still further. Oregon is obtainable at \$1, as before.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—There is little of new interest to record in connection with this market. Demand continues slow, and prices are barely steady at 8½c. to 9c. An advance of ½c. is reported from the coast, where the car-load price is now 7c., but no real advance is expected in the local market owing to the weight of stock held here and in London.

COPAIBA.—All varieties of Central and South American are rather scarce in this market, and 50c. is easily obtainable for guaranteed product. Para is in fairly good supply and is worth 55c. to 65c., according to quality and seller.

DAMIANA-LEAVES.—The demand for medicinal purposes is now very limited. Small parcels have recently been sold at 7c. to 8c.

GUARANA is moving quietly at the former price of \$1.75.

HYDRASTIS continues in rather quiet demand, but there is no selling pressure, and no sales below \$1.30 have been recorded.

JALAP.—The lower range at 25c. to 27c. being now generally quoted. New crop, to arrive, is offered at a shade under the lower figure.

MANDRAKE is quiet but steady at 7½c.

MESSINA ESSENCES are in slow demand and lower prices are quoted, viz.: Lemon, \$1.10; bergamot, \$5 to \$6.50; orange, \$2.10.

OPIMUM continues firm at \$4.37½, with a better inquiry for

manufacturing supplies. A fair business is being done in small lots at \$4.40 to \$4.45.

PEPPERMIST OIL.—"Tin" oil is in quiet demand, and firm at \$1.45. Bottled oil is selling freely at \$2 to \$2.15, according to brand.

ALOES.—The s.s. *Briton* has brought 40 packages from Mossel Bay. There is a fair inquiry for Cape aloes from the Continent, and sales of the 25-case parcel which was too late for last week's auction have been made at an advance of 1s. per ewt. A fair quantity of Socotrine in kegs has changed hands at up to 90s. for hard. An arrival of fifty boxes Curaçao has taken place, and five cases of Zanzibar in skins are close at hand.

ANTIMONY.—English regulus is easier at from 29l. 10s. to 30l. per ton; on the spot Japan crude is quoted 16l. 5s. to 16l. 10s.

BENZOLIN.—The *Thesus* has brought 124 cases from Singapore.

BUCHU.—The s.s. *Briton* has brought 142 bales from Cape Town, of which a fair quantity is in transit for U.S.A. About fifty bales will be offered next week.

CALABAR BEANS.—At auction in Liverpool 23 bags sold from the quay at 6½d. per lb.

CAMPHOR (CRUDE).—Chinese on the spot is firmer at 140s. spot and at 135s. c.i.f. for March-May shipment.

CAMPHOR (REFINED).—For Japanese the higher price of 1s. 6½d. c.i.f. is quoted for slabs, 1s. 7d. for oz. and 1s. 7½d. for ½-oz. tablets; on the spot 1-oz. are worth 1s. 7d. and ½-oz. 1s. 9d. English is a steady market at 2s. for bells in 5-cwt. lots.

CAPSICUMS.—Steady. At auction 123 bags of Java were offered, of which 90 sold without reserve at from 20s. 6d. to 21s. 6d. for ordinary medium stalky.

CHILLIES.—Quiet. At auction 250 bags of Japan were bought in at 42s. to 45s. for good to fine.

CINCHONA.—The exports from Java during February amounted to 1,061,000 Amst. lb., against 815,000 Amst. lb. in 1908 and 1,428,000 Amst. lb. in 1907. The total shipments this year amount to 2,082,000 Amst. lb., against 2,195,000 Amst. lb. last year and 2,861,000 Amst. lb. in 1907.

CLOVES.—At auction 100 bales of Zanzibar sold without reserve at from 4½d. to 4¾d. for ordinary dark; good bright were taken out at 5½d. Fair Penang in cases was bought in at 1s. and fine at 1s. 2d. Privately a good business has been done for February-April shipment at 4¾d. to 4½d., March-May at 4¾d. to 4½d., and April-June at 4½d. to 4¾d. c.i.f. d/w; for June-August delivery 4½d., and August-October 4¾d. to 4½d. has been paid.

COCAINE.—The better tone of the previous fortnight and the higher prices paid for crude have now materialised into an advance of 7d. per oz. from the lowest price makers had been selling at recently. The hydrochloride is now offered at from 8s. 6d. to 8s. 10d. per oz., the lower price being for contract quantities to be taken between now and the end of the year. The falling clause on contracts still holds good.

COCOA BUTTER.—At auction on Tuesday 35 tons Cadbury's A brand sold at from 1s. 0¾d. to 11¾d., the average being 1s. 0½d., or 7½d. higher; ten tons Epps's were bought in. In Amsterdam 80 tons Van Houten's sold at 64.25c.

COPPER SULPHATE.—In Liverpool the price of good brands has declined to 18l. 12s. 6d. per ton for prompt delivery, and March-April to 19l. 5s. to 19l. 7s. 6d.

CUBEBS.—Some small sales of superior quality have been made at 95s. per cwt.; a direct arrival of 38 bags has taken place from Singapore, the first for many months.

DRAGON'S BLOOD.—The *Thesus* has brought ten cases of Reed of fair quality, which comes to an almost bare market.

GINGER.—Steady. At auction 350 bags of Cochin were bought in, comprising new crop at from 38s. to 40s. for fair to good washed rough; subsequently sales ex auction were made at 39s. for good bright. Japan was bought in at 32s.

IPECACUANHA.—Cartagena is steady with sales of about a dozen bales at 4s. 3d. per lb. Matto Grosso and Minas are quiet, no business being reported from first hands.

The arrivals comprise seven bales of Matto Grosso and two of Cartagena.

LYCOPodium is firmer at 1s. 8d. per lb. c.i.f. terms for treble-sifted.

MACE.—Firm. At auction eight packages of West Indian sold at from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d. for fair pale and 1s. for broken.

MENTHOL remains extremely slow of sale at 7s. 2d. spot for Kobayashi and 7s. for Suzuki, and for shipment the last business was at 7s. c.i.f.

MORPHINE is very steady, and in fair inquiry both here and on the Continent, makers' prices for hydrochloride in powder being from 6s. 10d. to 7s. per oz. net, with the usual reduction for large quantities.

MUSTARD OIL.—Foreign essential oil has been advanced to 15s. per lb., and for expressed 7d. is quoted.

OIL, BERGAMOT, is unaltered, spot prices varying from 21s. to 24s., according to quality and idea of holder, and for shipment 18s. to 22s. c.i.f. is quoted. Attention should be called to the fact that oil containing 38 per cent. linalyl acetate is practically unobtainable, the bulk being of 35 per cent. to 37 per cent. Many buyers stipulate for 38 per cent. oil, but rarely get it, this leading to the practice of adding esters, such as terpinyl acetate, to satisfy buyers' requirements.

OIL, CASTOR.—Hull make is easier at 25l. 10s. per ton in barrels for pharmaceutical quality and 23l. for first pressing for prompt delivery; March-December is quoted 25l. 15s. and 23l. 5s. respectively, ex wharf London; cases, 50s. per ton extra.

OIL, CLOVE, has an easier tendency in view of lower prices for the spice, 3s. 1d. being quoted for B.P. oil.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—Practically all the agents are asking an advance of 1s. to 2s. per barrel on last week's quotations, finest brands of new Norwegian oil offering at from 65s. to 65s. per barrel c.i.f. There has been no large amount of buying yet, and few have covered ahead, preferring to wait. The fact remains, however, that the fishing so far is poor, and although the catch of cod to date is more the yield is less by 1,710 barrels. Our Bergen correspondent writes on March 1 that the fishing at Lofoten is still unsatisfactory—even poor—and although the number of cod caught up to date is equal in quantity to that of last year, it is due mainly to the fisheries outside of Lofoten (principally Helgeland). However, people persist in the hope for a good season even at the east of Lofoten, and if this should prove to be the case Lofoten will shortly make up for lost time. The statistics appearing to-day give the following result for the whole of Norway:

	1909	1908	1907
Catch of cod (millions)	7.7	7.3	4.3
Cod-liver oil (barrels)...	8,970	10,090	4,190
Livers (hect.)	3,823	3,624	3,331

Adding the yield of cod-liver oil and liver together it will be seen that the cod do not give so much oil as last year, and no doubt this will influence the market. The fact is that cod-liver oil to-day is decidedly firmer at 65s. per barrel c.i.f. London. The exports from Bergen amount to 2,322 barrels, against 1,341 barrels at the same time of 1908.

OIL, COPAIBA.—English distilled from Para balsam has been reduced to 7s. per lb.

OIL, LEMON, is steady, without any new feature, and in several quarters dealers report a fair amount of trading on the basis of 3s. 6d. to 4s. spot, according to brands, and 3s. 5d. to 3s. 9d. c.i.f. terms. Fair arrivals have taken place this week.

OIL, OLIVE, remains firm, dealers offering eating oils at from 7s. to 7s. 6d. per gal., and qualities suitable for druggists' use at from 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. per gal.

OIL, ORANGE.—Business has been done for prompt shipment at 8s. 8d. per lb. f.o.b. Palermo for genuine sweet.

OIL, PEPPERMINT.—Quiet, at 6s. 3d. spot for Wayne County oil, and at 8s. 11d. to 9s. for H.G.H. as to quantity.

OILS (FIXED).—*Linsced* is steady at 20s. 10½d. per cwt. on the spot in pipes and for barrels 21s. 1½d. is quoted. Ceylon Coconut is higher at 29s. on the spot, and Cochin is

33s. 6d. Cottonseed is steady at 23s. 4½d. for crude, 25s. for ordinary pale refined, and 26s. 6d. for sweet refined. Rape is firmer at 27s. spot for ordinary brown naked, English refined being quoted 29l. in casks. Turpentine is easier at from 27s. to 27s. 3d. for American on the spot, and Petroleum is quoted at 6d. to 6½d. for Russian, 6¾d. to 6½d. for ordinary refined American, and 7¾d. to 7½d. for water-white.

OPUM.—The London market is quiet, Turkey druggists being quoted at from 13s. 9d. up to 14s. 5d. per lb. for fine on the spot. Advices from Constantinople indicate that the market is very firm, higher prices being paid there than in Smyrna; but in other markets the tone is not quite so firm. A fair business has been done in Persian on the spot at from 14s. to 14s. 6d. for 10 per cent. to 10½ per cent., being steady; while for shipment there appears to be nothing on offer.

A Smyrna correspondent writes on February 20 that the sales amount to 7 cases at from 102 to 107 pts. for secondary qualities and 118 for choice, or 11s. 4d. to 11s. 10d. and 13s. c.i.f. European ports. Market is very quiet owing to the sales which have taken place at Constantinople, where higher prices have been paid. Qualities rich in morphine are steady. Another correspondent writes on February 24 that the new crop is progressing favourably, and the plants are now covered with snow; if they were healthy when the snow fell they will continue to progress. The market is very irregular, and where some holders would sell at to-day's prices, others hold out for higher rates. The range of values is from 11s. 9d. to 13s. f.o.b., according to quality, the higher figure being for 11-per-cent. morphine. Further advices dated February 26 state that the weather continues very cold, with severe frost all over the growing districts, in consequence of which our holders maintain their position, although no business is being done. The arrivals in Smyrna to date amount to 2,023 cases, against 1,353 at same period last year.

PEPPER.—At auction fair Singapore was bought in at 3½d. and good Aleppy at 3½d. A few sales of Ceylon were made at 3½d. for fair and 2½d. for light grey; good heavy small was taken out at 3¾d. Privately the market for Singapore is firm, the sales including March-May shipment in fair quantity at 2½d. c.i.f. and buyers; Singapore spot is 3¾d. At auction 170 bags of white Singapore were bought in at from 5½d. to 5¾d. for good to fine, and 88 bags of good Muntok at 5½d. Privately the arrival market is firmer, closing buyers at 4½d. c.i.f. d/w for March-May shipment; fair Singapore is 4½d. spot.

PIMENTO.—Fair is quoted on the spot at 2d., and March-April shipment at 19s. per cwt. c.i.f. terms.

QUICKSILVER.—Although the official price is unchanged at 8l. 7s. 6d. per bottle, second-hand holders are 6d. easier, there being sellers at 8l. 5s. 6d.

QUILLAIM.—The sales in Liverpool include three tons at 37l. per ton, ex quay.

QUININE is steady but very quiet, the usual German brands offering from second-hands at 7d. per oz., and in Java sulphate 6½d. has been paid for prompt shipment.

The landings during February amounted to 135,008 oz., and the deliveries 85,872 oz., making the London stock on February 28 3,323,936 oz., against 3,509,632 oz. in 1908. At auction at Batavia on March 3, 3,461 kilos. Ed. II. were offered, of which 2,112 kilos. sold at an average price of fl. 10.50 per kilo. (= 3s. Amsterdam unit), against fl. 10.70 (= 3.10s. Amsterdam unit) at the previous auction.

SARSAPARILLA.—The arrivals this week are unimportant, ten bales of red native Jamaica only having come to hand.

SHELLAC steady at last week's decline, with small spot sales on the basis of 71s. for fair free TN, and for good to fine orange marks 85s. to 110s. is quoted, according to quality. Garnet offers at from 68s. to 70s., and GAL at 63s. to 65s. as to quality; for arrival, April-May shipment of TN has been sold at 68s. c.i.f., and futures are steady but quiet, sales including March at 68s., and August at 72s.

STRYCHNINE has a better tendency, and several of the makers are asking an advance. The possibilities are that the foreign makers have come to an understanding in order to put an end to the extremely low prices which have been accepted lately, inasmuch as 1s. 5d. had been paid for pure crystals, whereas 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d. per oz. are the quotations now prevailing, which prices can be shaded for quantity.

Commercial and Produce Notes.

German Spirit Taxation.

With regard to the effect of the new Spirit Taxation Bill which has been drafted by the Imperial Treasury at the request of the sub-committee of the Reichstag, the "Berliner Tageblatt" learns on the latest authority that if this measure becomes law the Spirit Syndicate will be considerably strengthened. On the one hand it will be relieved by an increased drawback on denatured spirit of the necessity of incurring expense to promote the sale of spirit, while, on the other hand, it will in all probability no longer be obliged to organise restrictions in production. The introduction of distillers' licences and the levying of a heavy tax on spirits produced in excess of stipulated quantity will have the same effect as the restriction of production by the syndicate. The price of spirit to consumers will probably be as high, if not higher, under the new law as under a monopoly system.

Star-anise Oil in the Lang-Son Region.

The quantity of star-anise oil produced in this district in 1907, says the "Bulletin Economique," No. 72, of Indo-China, may be estimated at 1,500 cases, the principal buyers being French houses in Tonkin. Trade in the article is now becoming difficult owing to the low price (\$200 per picul) prevailing. The low price is said to be due to failure in the demand in Europe for anise oil for the preparation of liqueurs, and also to contraband imports from China. To remedy the latter cause French Consuls in China are urged to issue fewer passports to Indo-China. The oil is exported in tin-cans holding 7½ kilos., and four of these go to a case. Cases of four empty tins for packing the oil were formerly obtainable at \$4.20 each, but recently, partly owing to the rise in the price of tin and partly to increased Customs dues, the price has risen to \$6.50. Attempts to make the tins at Hanoi have proved unsuccessful. Transport of the oil from Dong-Dung, the centre of the industry, to Haiphong, costs \$7.7 per case.

Japanese Monopolies.

The "Bulletin Economique" (No. 72) for Indo-China has a note on the three Japanese monopolies in camphor, tobacco, and salt *à propos* of the proposed sugar monopoly. It appears that the tobacco monopoly in particular is unpopular in Japan, and complaints are freely made that no details of the business are divulged, and consequently the public is unable to ascertain whether or not the profits arise entirely from the rise in the selling-price or are in part due to actual increase in sales. The success of the camphor monopoly appears to be equally doubtful, since it is stated that the profits in Japan itself amount to 443,000fl., while in Formosa expenses are greater than the receipts, whence the "Bulletin" concludes that the only effect has been to provide employment for a number of officials. The opium monopoly in Formosa, on the contrary, has been very successful. It was started in 1897, with a view eventually to putting a stop to opium traffic in the island, and the drug was sold at what were considered prohibitive rates, with the result that while in 1896 the imports were valued at 3,000,000fl., they rose to 8,700,000fl. in 1907. The salt-monopoly receipts in 1906-7 were 67,789,000fl. and the expenses 35,139,000fl., but this profit has, the "Bulletin" states, only been secured by raising prices.

Cinchona-planting in Java.

Heer Hamaker, in a recent number of "De Indische Mercuur," replying to a letter published in a previous issue, draws attention to a number of important points in the treatment of the soil in cinchona gardens. It is essential that the soil round the trees should be kept in a loose condition, but the loosening must be carefully done in order to avoid injury to the root-hairs. If, however, the ground has got into a very solid state and is covered with moss, the latter must be removed even at the cost of some damage to the roots of the cinchona plants. The heaping up of soil round the plant is a dangerous proceeding, since it gives rise to the formation of new root-hairs, which, by the subsequent washing down of the soil, may become more or less exposed to the air. The conservation in good condition of the soil round each plant should be the grower's first care, and for this reason innocuous weeds should not be removed during the monsoon rains. In the highlands of the Preanger the heavy rains of the west monsoon, accompanied by lack of sunshine, lead to the loss of rootlets, and, eventually, of leaves, by the plants. Cinchona-trees are never in better condition than after a two-months' drought, provided that the upper layers of the soil have been kept loose and the lower layers remain moist but not too wet. This applies most of all to the small-leaved plants.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.—A letter for publication should always be a distinct communication; nothing else should be mixed up with it. Each query—no matter whether legal, dispensing, or general—should stand by itself, and the paper upon which it is written should always be backed with the shop stamp. We do not undertake to reply to queries by post. Write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. Publication of letters does not imply our agreement with them. Letters received after Wednesday morning cannot as a rule be dealt with in the current week's issue.

BUSINESS INFORMATION.—We supply by post (when a stamped and addressed envelope is provided) information as to the makers or agents for articles connected with pharmacy and the chemical and drug trades. Inquiries regarding any articles which cannot be traced are inserted under "Information Wanted."

Report of the Committee of Reference in Pharmacy.

SIR,—In nearly every case in which a limit for lead is required it would also seem advisable to have a limit for arsenic. The method might be similar to that recommended by Professor Wyndham R. Dunstan, M.A., LL.D., and H. H. Robinson, M.A., F.C.S., in their report on an investigation and recommendations with reference to the tests for the detection of arsenic in the drugs of the British Pharmacopoeia, published in May 1904. If the tests therein are found not all that might be desired for the accurate determination of the amount of arsenic present—as it has been stated that the stain on chloride-of-mercury paper is not always to be relied upon, owing to the variable amount of hydrogen evolved—then further experiments ought to be carried on with a view to solving the present difficulty. When it is considered that there must be a limit for lead, does it not seem a grave defect to leave the limit for arsenic an open question as it is in the present Pharmacopoeia?

CERA FLAVA.—The proposed monograph is a decided improvement on the present tests for beeswax given in the B.P. 1898, but as there are various waxes, fats, and fixed oils in the Pharmacopoeia, might it not be commendable to once and for all give directions for determining and expressing the values of acid-value, saponification-value, iodine-value, and any other constant which may be deemed advisable to introduce? The mode of procedure is nearly identical in every case, and where there are exceptions—such as in beeswax (when the alcohol must be 96-per-cent. and the wax kept boiling in the alcoholic potash for over one hour in estimating the saponification-value) these exceptions can be mentioned under each particular oil, fat, or wax.

CANTHARIDES.—It seems a most desirable thing that an effort should be made towards the standardisation of the various preparations of cantharides, and the suggestion given in the report seems to be the only one attainable. If a practitioner objects to using it he can always order B.P. 1898.

EXT. CASCARA SAGRADA LIQUID.—This preparation might with advantage have glycerin added instead of alcohol. Glycerin is a much more suitable preservative for any preparation with cathartic and laxative properties.

Yours truly,

J. W. MIDDLETON.

121 and 122 Capel Street, Dublin.

Globulus Eucalyptus Oil.

SIR,—During the past few months we have examined many samples of oil of eucalyptus offered as "Globulus Oil," the eucalyptol-content of which has varied from 65 to 80 per cent., and the colour in most cases is white and in some cases light brown; but the odour is entirely different from the characteristic odour of the true globulus oil. As distillers of pure Tasmanian oil of eucalyptus globulus we have had many opportunities of making observations and analyses of this oil. True globulus oil

containing 70 per cent. of eucalyptol has never been produced. Its colour is never white, but a greenish yellow, which even redistillation does not remove. Excepting the small output of one or two countries, globulus oil is only made in Tasmania, and the growing demand for this oil, owing to its superior medicinal properties, has resulted in large orders being sent to Australia. Our Melbourne manager writes:

Oil of eucalyptus globulus is the only species mentioned by name in the B.P., and many sellers here argue that any oil of eucalyptus passing the B.P. tests is entitled to be sold as globulus.

Possibly this accounts for the large quantity (in proportion to the actual output of true globulus oil) that is offered, and the low market value of 1s. 4d. per lb. which was mentioned in your Trade Report of February 27. This figure does not represent the market value of the true oil, it being worth considerably more.

Yours truly,

THE TASMANIAN EUCALYPTUS OIL CO., LTD.,
Peckham, S.E. T. DESNOS, Managing Director.

[There undoubtedly appears to be a tendency to describe as "globulus" oil any eucalyptus oil which contains the Pharmacopoeia percentage of eucalyptol, and it is desirable that this should be better known generally, so that those who really want the true globulus oil should get it.—Ed. C. & D.]

Turkey Opium.

SIR,—As you are aware, the Smyrna opium-market last year sustained serious losses owing to the operations of large American buyers, who, at the beginning of the 1907 crop, brought about an advance in prices of about 12s. per lb. in a fortnight. It will probably be remembered they suddenly disappeared from the market and began to sell their stock in the United States at high prices. The Continent and English consumers during that period practically used all their stock, and on this account a very small business was done during the 1907-8 period in Smyrna. At the beginning of last year's crop (July 1, 1908) in Smyrna there were practically 1,300 cases of opium of various qualities, each weighing almost 140 lb. Adding this amount to the 1908 Turkey crop, we get 5,878 cases, divided as follows:

Smyrna stock, July 1, 1908	...	...	...	1,300
Constantinople stock, July 1, 1908	...	...	...	36
Arrivals in Smyrna to February 13, 1909	...	...	...	2,010
Arrivals in Constantinople to February 13, 1909	...	...	...	1,930
Salonica crop of 1908	...	...	...	600
				5,878
Less the sales for U.S.A., Continent, etc., from Smyrna, Constantinople, and Salonica from July 1, 1908, to February 13, 1909	...	...	...	4,428
				1,450

Of these 1,450 cases Constantinople has 150 cases, and the remaining 1,300 cases in Smyrna are composed of 400 cases "choice extra" quality (morphine 11.12 per cent.), 500 cases "prime extra" (9.10 per cent.), and 400 cases inferior and adulterated, making an approximate weight of 182,000 lb. In THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of February 13 the Smyrna stock is given as 2,153 cases, which is incorrect, as the stock which was counted four or five days ago amounted to only 1,300 cases. [These stock-figures have long been a bone of contention between the Smyrna opium-dealers, and experience has shown over and over again that statistics as regards stocks of any article are at the best of times unreliable.—Ed.] Constantinople has lately been a buyer of inferior qualities from Smyrna, fifteen to twenty cases being shipped every week to Constantinople, as prices there are higher for these qualities. In Smyrna there is now little fear of prices declining from weak holders and pressure from the banks, as the remainder of the stock is now in strong hands. The position of the forthcoming crop is unfavourable at the moment, as, on account of the absence of rain and good weather, the first sowings were less, and in November severe frosts caused damage. The second sowing was also small, inasmuch as rain and snow prevented the sowers from exercising their work to the full. The spring sowing (in April), if it succeeds, does not amount to one-twentieth of the whole crop. Therefore, on account of the small stock and un-

favourable position of the plant under ground, the opium-market is firm, and higher prices are anticipated.

Yours truly,

Smyrna. OPIUM EXPORTER. (224/21.)

"Food for Infants."

Mr. W. F. Pearce, Exeter, writing in regard to this case (reported on p. 321) says:

The customer said she did not tell me the age of the child. In fact, after the inquest, I found out that she was served by my assistant, I being at tea; and she asked no questions or for any advice—simply willingly took my food instead of Neave's (out of stock) that she asked for, without comment. Such a thing may happen to anyone in the patent-food trade, chemist or grocer.

Poisons Act, 1908.

SIR,—I subjoin a copy of resolutions passed by the Worcester Chemists' Association at their meeting on Tuesday last, and forwarded by me on their behalf to the Clerk of his Majesty's Privy Council. May I ask you to publish them in your next issue, with a suggestion that other local Associations should do likewise?

Yours faithfully,

FRANCIS J. HEMMING,

Solicitor to Worcester Chemists' Association.

February 26.

At a meeting of the committee of the Worcester and District Chemists' Association, held at No. 68 Broad Street, Worcester, on Tuesday, February 23, 1909, it was unanimously resolved:

That this meeting views with alarm the lack of provision in the proposed Order of his Majesty in Council for

(a) Notification to the public of all applications for licences to keep open shop for the sale of poisons;

(b) The right of the general public to appear upon such applications and to afford to the local authority information as to the requirements of the public in the neighbourhood and the fitness or otherwise of the applicant;

and respectfully urges upon his Majesty's Privy Council the necessity for making such provision.

J. A. STEWARD, J.P., Chairman.

SIR,—I think that No. 9 of the proposed Regulations under the Poisons Act, 1908, should be made quite clear—that the person licensed can only sell poisons in one shop, and not in any set of premises within the area of the local authority. Take the county of Cumberland. As I read the clause there is nothing to hinder the licensee selling poisons in any part of the county except the boroughs of Carlisle, Whitehaven, or Workington. If Clause 9 is allowed to become law in its present form, the licensee can sell poisons in any town where he can secure a store to keep them, whereas the chemist is bound to have a qualified man in every shop.

Yours truly,

Keswick, March 2.

T. W. TOWNLEY.

Titles for Companies.

SIR,—Will you allow me to criticise the attached paragraph from your journal *re* Poisons and Pharmacy Acts?—

Firm (197/34) asks if either of the following descriptions on labels will necessitate a chemist being on the board of directors of the company:

The Cannon Supply Stores, Ltd.	The Cannon Supply Stores, Ltd.,
A. Smart, M.P.S.,	Bloomsbury Street,
Member of the Pharmaceutical Society,	Bloomsbury, London, W.
	Head Chemist.
Bloomsbury Street,	A. Smart, M.P.S.,
London.	Member of the Pharmaceutical Society.

The question to be answered here is, Does the company use the title "chemist"? Apparently it does, for, although the title is associated with the name of a registered person, it is the company that uses the labels for business purposes, and the terms of Section 3 (4) apply.

According to information from the Pharmaceutical Society, which I have had the opportunity to read, the following label or assumption (on window, signs, etc.) can be used:

The Cannon Supply Stores, Ltd., Bloomsbury Street.
X. Y. Z., Ph.C., M.P.S. (or pharmacist or pharmaceutical),
manager.

This, of course, without the directorate provision:

Companies are now made amenable to this section and its penalties; consequently care must be observed in the use of the word "pharmaceutical" with reference to them. Mr.

Herbert Samuel, on the authority of the Pharmaceutical Society, stated to the Committee of the House of Commons that "pharmaceutical department" could legally be used by a body corporate, but we question if such a body could legally describe itself as a "pharmaceutical company." In fact, companies would be well advised to eliminate the word "pharmaceutical" from their descriptions, for in that direction lie the five pound penalties.

The Pharmaceutical Council have issued a list of titles, which includes "pharmaceutical dept.," and which they declare *can* be used and assumed by limited companies. This, surely, then, can be safely taken as being legal and safe. I confess to being both amused and surprised to find (see "P.J.," February 27) that the certificate of membership of the Pharmaceutical Society may be regarded as a true certificate of qualification. Why not subscription to the *C. & D.*?

Yours, etc.,

Yours, etc.,

MUR X. (227 53.)

[If the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society have authorised the statement mentioned by our correspondent as regards the use of the titles by companies in the manner indicated, there is an end of the matter, for the Council is charged with the administration of the Act and prosecution of infringers of its provisions.—EDITOR *C. & D.*]

Section 4 (b) Echoes.

SIR,—I am glad to see in your paper the letters of "J. H.," "Fairplay," and others. I have been noticing the various pleas of the unqualified, and it is about time the presumption of some of these should meet with a fitting retort. Putting all the special pleas in one, it means age alone should give the necessary qualification, and if that should be the case the value of the Minor certificate would be practically reduced to *nil*, when a man attained the age of forty or thereabouts, for I see no special reason why, if the qualification should be granted to these unregistered men now (it is to be hoped it never will), it should not continue to be done in the future, for the same conditions of qualification exist now for the would-be chemist (unless they are somewhat harder) as have existed since 1868. Therefore all those incapable of passing the Minor, or too lazy to exert themselves to do so, would at a certain age be put on a level with those who took the necessary steps and passed when these should have done so. Does this sound just? As for "Rhei," his own ignorance condemns him; why, he never went to the length of finding out what little was required of him to qualify. I also notice that there seems on the part of qualified men with branches to be a desire to find out how near they can go without exactly breaking the law in regard to the employment of unqualified managers. Is it not a pity that both qualified owners of shops and qualified assistants cannot see that they should be united in one cause—viz., the upholding of the law?

Yours faithfully,

QUALIFIED ASSISTANT. (221/41.)

SIR,—I have read with interest the many discussions in your columns *re* the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908. I may call myself somewhat unqualified. Although not having the Minor certificate, I have passed the Medical and Pharmaceutical Preliminaries, the Apothecaries' Hall, elementary and advanced chemistry Kensington, and three courses at a school of pharmacy, etc.; also the first part of the Minor. Being a married man, I have not pursued further any studies which entail further expense. I know the Minor work and part of the Major work, but cannot say that I am anxious about either the Minor certificate or membership. Nevertheless, with reference to some of the remarks *re* the Apothecaries' Hall, I think Mr. Richardson, of Hadfield, must belong to the ancient school if his experience of the Hall was twenty-five years ago. The Minor was then a one-day's exam., and the fee three guineas. The Hall fee is five guineas, and the exam. almost the same and as hard as the Minor, without practical chemistry. There are men who have passed the Minor and afterwards failed in the Hall exam., and I can myself supply the names of some. Still, the standard of examination and the expense are too high for even public "safety," as it is called, as I know cases of members of the Pharmaceutical Society who help their trade by dealing in bird-sand, dog cakes, and even poultry-food

and clay pipes. There are many Apothecaries' Hall men in surgeries and dispensaries who get through 170 prescriptions per day, while in many a high-class pharmacy a day's work would comprise only a few put-up bottles of perfume and pennyworths.

Any power the Pharmaceutical Society possesses has been given to them by Act of Parliament. Would it be wise for the Society to flout or treat with contempt the increased powers given to them in the 1908 Act? If they persist in keeping their standard too high for an unnecessary calling, is there not a danger of their privilege being taken away from them altogether?

Yours respectfully,

K. L. B. C. (219/50.)

SIR,—Having read the various letters, expositions, and editorial comments *re* the 1908 Act, I wonder why such a divergence of opinion exists. I would advise all to read carefully the new Act in conjunction with previous ones; they are fairly intelligible, particularly so this last enactment. Whether for good or bad it is immaterial, inasmuch as it stands until repealed. The question is, Has the Pharmaceutical Society satisfactorily fulfilled its statutory powers in providing sufficient qualified men for the requirement of the community? This is the crux which actuates our rulers in legislating, and not any special section of the public. Facts prove such public requirements have not been forthcoming. Hence, Why the creation of licensees to sell poisonous substances, prospective registration of men from other examining bodies, and a full recognition of company trading? Of course, credit is due to the Square for their opposition; but the odds were against them, and to what extent will become more apparent in the near future. I venture to say no such calamity has befallen any other chartered examining body where the Government have intervened in a legislative manner. I admit the new Act is a compromise of a kind, but why, if all had been well, did the Government introduce a Pharmacy Bill, when the Square have continually had various ones before the House? This ought to set all interested, and particularly those in authority, thinking. Again, there seems a great deal of misconception and a certain amount of dust-throwing as to the meaning and interpretation of Clause 4. It is well to understand that the Pharmaceutical Society can neither add, take away, nor alter it. Mr. Allen clearly states it is permissive, and will probably remain unexercised, although he says that is simply his opinion. He being a member of the Council, that expression of opinion would be encouraging if the Pharmaceutical Society were the Government. Fortunately for them they are not; Governments come and go. History reports others also. Now, the permissive part, if such it is, can only logically refer to Colonial men, for the simple reason that the term "Colonial" is indefinite. The other two bodies are clearly specified. Some infer that no by-laws will be made. Suppose a demand arises. I question if it can then remain inoperative. I personally think not. Another point: If the Government did not intend this part to be administered, why place it on the Statute-book? The Square acquiesced practically under compulsion, otherwise, as Mr. Allen very significantly remarks, the Bill would have been thrown out solely on Clause 4 (b). Now, what is the inference?—that very strong influence or power was brought to bear on that portion. That must be patent to all. The Pharmaceutical Society knowing what these forces are, does it seem reasonable that the working of the Act will be administered in any other spirit contrary to its meaning? Perhaps we may see another modern Pharaoh in 1909. Yours truly,

February 22.

JOHN LOWNBROW.

[Letters on this subject from other correspondents have also been received, but are held over.]

Chemists' Proprietaries.

SIR,—It is time that qualified chemists combined in some way, and I suggest form a limited company with the object of packing and pushing various "patent" medicines. I do not propose extensive advertising, but that each shareholder undertakes to exhibit advertising matter and do his best to further the objects of the company. That shareholders be pharmacists in business on their own account, and receive a special discount. I hope

many pharmacists will consider this matter and give their opinions. I for one should be willing to subscribe towards preliminary expenses.

A MANCHESTER CHEMIST. (221/61.)

Re A System of Accounts for Chemists.

SIR,—Your correspondent states, in reply to my letter, that a system which involves the minimum of labour is the mark to aim for. I thoroughly agree with him, but there must also be a maximum of accuracy, or else the labour is wasted. The system I advise for pharmacists has been in use for many years, and its working has been a great success. My method has been criticised, and the verdict has been "not workable." Allow me to show that this verdict is faulty.

Journal: Your correspondent states that he opens accounts in this book. One definition of a journal is "a book for recording transactions which cannot appropriately pass through other books," i.e., cash book, purchase day-book, sales day-book. An old definition is "a book for classifying entries preparatory to posting into the ledger." An extract from a work on the subject states in reference to the modern definition, "the newer methods (i.e., keeping separate books, cash-books, etc.) have been adopted on the grounds of economy of time and accuracy of work." Bearing the above definitions in mind, how can your contributor state that he "opens accounts" in this identical book? He may pass entries through it, but cannot possibly open accounts in it. I do not think I need spend any more time in discussing the journal, but point out the greater efficiency of the modern system.

General cash-book: Your correspondent advises keeping a petty-cash book. Very good in its place, but why keep two cash-books or accounts as he terms them? All the items of cash payments can be passed through the one book, the general cash-book. This book admits of balancing at any time, both the cash in hand and in bank. The system of posting up cash from receipts instead of from the cash-book is most unmethodical. The methodical man does not forget to post his cash promptly; therefore discussion *re* errors would be superfluous.

Purchase journal: The argument against this is illogical. The time a person would take in sorting out a month's invoices, which would most likely number fifty or sixty, would be out of all proportion to the time taken by a person who enters up into his purchase journal daily and analyses them. The value of the analysis columns is too great to be lightly dwelt upon or to have it stated that the method lacks elasticity. A methodical man adapts himself to existing circumstances, and can use the analysis columns as his discretion tells him.

As to my method not being workable, I have under my own supervision some pharmacists' accounts, the working of which is an absolute success. The system which your contributor states acted admirably must be unique. In conclusion let me state that if a trader is unfortunate to fall into the Bankruptcy Court, or ever to be called upon for the purpose of an Income-tax appeal, and his books do not clearly show to the officials his transactions and how he has disposed of his cash, the result is generally very heavy censure in the first case and disqualification in the second.

Yours truly,

West Bromwich.

F. KEMSEY-BOURNE.

The Rhubarb Case.

SIR,—Referring to the report in your last issue of the proceedings in the Thames Police Court against Simora Wlado, for having sold powdered rhubarb in an adulterated state, which proceedings terminated in his being fined 10s., and costs, we should like to make the following explanation:

Under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, if a defendant who is prosecuted under the Acts on an offence of this sort prove to the satisfaction of the Court that he had purchased the article in question as the same in nature, substance, and quality as that demanded of him by the prosecutor, and with a written warranty to that effect, and that he sold it in the same state as when he purchased it, then he is entitled to be discharged from the prosecution; but the person by whom such warranty is alleged to have been given must be notified that the defendant will rely on this defence, and he is entitled to appear at the hearing and to give

evidence in relation to the alleged warranty. In the case referred to the defendant gave us notice that he relied upon the warranty or guarantee contained in our price-list, and we accordingly instructed our solicitor to attend the court on the hearing of the summons on our behalf, and we were in a position to call evidence in support of our guarantee. The Magistrate, however, decided that the defendant had not purchased the powdered rhubarb in question from us upon the faith of our guarantee, as at the time he made the purchase he did not seem to know of the existence of our guarantee contained in our price-lists, and therefore the defence set up failed, and the defendant was fined as stated in your report. Our solicitor was instructed to stand by our guarantee, as naturally we did not wish to get out of the affair on any technical grounds; but for the reasons above stated it became unnecessary to go into our case at all. The "powdered rhubarb" sold to the defendant by us was a genuine article, ground from East India root, which we were prepared to prove if the Magistrate would have heard our evidence. Yours faithfully,

THOS. HODGKINSON, PRESTONS & KING.

Dispensing Note.

SIR.—Would you inform me of the correct method of dispensing the following and similar mixtures?—

Ext. cannab. ind. ... 3ss.
Mist. cretæ ad ... 3viij.

3ss. 3tis horis.

Yours faithfully,

EXTRACT. (205/37.)

[The simplest procedure to make a nice mixture of this is to put the extract on the bottom of a mortar, warm the mortar over a water-bath till the extract becomes soft, add to it 80 grains of powdered gum acacia, and rub well and firmly till the extract is all taken up by the acacia, and a dampish uniformly green powder results. Then add the chalk mixture, a little at a time, with steady tituration till the acacia and extract are equally distributed. The result is a nice green mixture free from dark specks, which are usually the trouble in such mixtures.]

Legal Queries.

Laurencio (224/61).—When a simple hair-wash (camphor, borax, and rosemary), sold in 1d. packets, is stated on the packets to prevent "ringworm . . . and eruptions," it is held out for the prevention of two human ailments, and must bear a 1½d. stamp. The following description does not involve liability:

Hair-wash.—An excellent preparation for washing the head and cleansing the hair. Systematic use according to the directions prevents formation of scurf, and imparts to the hair a delicate fragrance.

Co. (226/27).—The mere addition of "& Co." to a trading-name does not constitute a partnership or body corporate, if a single person is the owner of the business. The Poisons and Pharmacy Act does not affect partnerships in England and Wales, except limited partnerships, which are to be regarded as bodies corporate. We have already stated that a body corporate carrying on business as cash drug-stores and not selling poisons is not necessarily outside Section 3 (4) of the Act, because Clause *a* (referring to the management of the business) implies by its wording that "the business of a pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist" is something more than the keeping, retailing, and dispensing of poisons; while Clause *b* requires that a body corporate carrying on such a business must have a duly registered pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist as the *bona fide* conductor of the premises. Until this point is judicially decided, it would be advisable for all bodies corporate which have hitherto been carrying on the business of a chemist under that title to conform with the requirements of the Act. We are aware that one or two companies have obtained a legal opinion to the effect that if they drop the title and the selling of poisons they are outside the Act; but a strong view to the contrary is also held, and in the course of time will probably be tested in the courts. A company formed for the purpose of carrying on the business of a chemist and druggist cannot obviously continue to trade under that provision and ignore the requirements of the new Act.

Salol (209/16).—The reply to "Co." covers your query.

Muir X. (226/29).—"Cathartic and Liver Pills" is a dutiable title because the word "cathartic" indicates operation of the medicine on the body, a part of which is named in the title (see *C. & D. Diary*, p. 222).

A. E. S. (225/13) asks if an ordinary white-glass bottle panelled on three sides meets the requirements of the Poisons Act if used, say, for putting up a hair-lotion containing a scheduled poison, Part 2? [We think not; such bottles are commonly used for medicines (e.g., cod-liver-oil emulsion), and are therefore ordinary medicine-bottles. Green or white flats corrugated half-way round from the back are suitable and legal.]

Towns (225/21) submits the following modification of the query by "Senex" (218/4): "Can we, a limited company who were registered as chemists and druggists a number of years ago, continue to keep our shop open without a qualified man in charge, so long as we do not sell or dispense scheduled poisons, and so long as we call our place of business a drug-stores, without any mention of the titles chemists or druggists?" [See reply to "Co." The facts that (1) the company is registered as stated, that (2) it has been carrying on the business, and that (3) it proposes to continue the business (subtracting part) would be submitted to a Court as evidence. There is bound to be uncertainty for some time as to what "the business of a chemist and druggist" is, and we understand that the Pharmaceutical Council will give the trade ample warning before the provisions of the Act are strictly enforced.]

M. P. S. I. (228/71).—You can use up existing poison-labels for hydrochloric, nitric, and sulphuric acids and soluble oxalates, stamping the word "Poisonous" on them. Note that in Ireland the old law requires the word "Poison" for oxalates and the new law "Poisonous," so that your proposed course will meet both. Soluble oxalates cannot be sold by unqualified persons in Ireland, as Section 5 does not repeal anything, so that the existing law stands.

Sussex (222/32).—Under Section 2 of the new Act a chemist and druggist who owns a chemist's business must *bona fide* conduct it in the premises himself, or appoint a duly registered person to do so. "Premises" means the shop, not the chemist's bedroom, and the answer to your question is, obviously, "No."

Linguist (222/54).—Chemist's wife has a private unearned income, and up till last year got income-tax refunded in her own name. The form for this year has been sent in husband's name, to add the incomes together. Can they be separated? If not, what amount of combined income will be free of tax, and at what rate will remainder be taxed since the husband's is earned and the wife's unearned? [The husband's income is set forth in the return by itself as earned and the wife's as unearned, income-tax being paid on the total (less the statutory deductions) at 9d. and 1s. in the pound.]

L. A. C. (219/4) had a call from a traveller to whom he gave an order for 2,000 almanacs on the representation (verbal, but made in presence of a witness) that they would practically cost him nothing as he ("L. A. C.") could get advertisements sufficient to pay for the lot. A list of the advertisers was supplied, and "L. A. C." wrote to them only to find that he had to take varying quantities of the goods in return. He thereupon cancelled the order for the almanacs, but offered to pay any outlay the firm had been put to. They refused, and in February delivered the almanacs. What is he to do? ["L. A. C." is not bound to receive the goods, and if he refuses delivery of them the printer's remedy is to sue him for damages for breach of contract. If subscriber refuses delivery he is not liable to pay the value of the goods, although the damages awarded might be equivalent. We doubt if there was any misrepresentation on the part of the printers, but merely suggestions as to what "might" happen if subscriber were fortunate in getting the necessary advertisements. Subscriber would be well advised to wait developments, and, if sued, to place the matter in the hands of a good solicitor and be guided by his advice in the matter.]

Alpha (227/65).—You being a duly registered chemist and druggist may continue to carry on the No. 1 shop as at present (subject to the new conditions). No. 2 being the property of your wife (an unqualified person) can be continued as "the ——— Drug-stores," no poisons being sold or prescriptions dispensed in it.

Athens (228/10).—(1) A limited company having only one drug depot managed by a duly registered chemist and druggist will conform with Section 3 of the new Act by intimating to the Registrar the name of the superintendent of the company, and if the title "chemist and druggist" is used the superintendent must be a director of the company. The superintendent may continue to act as the *bona fide* conductor of the business. It is not necessary to bring in another chemist as superintendent or director, but if that is desired the existing manager may continue as the *bona fide* conductor. It should, however, be noted that in any shop (whether one or more) where the business is not *bona fide* conducted by the superintendent the certificate of qualification of the actual

manager of the shop has to be exhibited therein. (2) Section 17 of the 1868 Act deals with labelling, and has not been touched by the new Act. Under that section the name and address of the person (or company) on whose behalf a poison is sold has to be on the label; not the name of the manager of the shop.

W. H. S. (227/32).—(1) Yes; see *C. & D. Diary*, p. 222, under Chemists. (2) Belladonna-plasters remain on the schedule of poisons (in Part 2) after March 31, and may not be retailed by unregistered persons. (3) We do not think you have the slightest chance of being registered by the Pharmaceutical Society without passing the Minor examination.

H. (226/17) let a dwelling-house to a tenant on a three years' agreement, one clause of which is:

The tenant also agrees that if any instalment of rent shall be in arrear for more than one calendar month the landlord shall have the power of re-entry without notice.

The tenant is now in arrear and keeps the house locked, so that re-entry must be forcible. What should "H." do? [He would be well advised to place the matter in the hands of a reliable broker, who would, no doubt, adopt a bold course and soon find some means of dealing with a tenant of this kind. If "H." sues in the County Court for the rent he will probably have more trouble in getting the money under the judgment than by distraint. A list of brokers can be obtained from the local County Court.]

Watsonian (228/44).—Neither the name nor certificate of a chemist's company superintendent need appear in the shop, but the name must be communicated to the Registrar. The name of the company has to be on all poison and dispensing labels. Unqualified assistants may sell and dispense poisons under the direct supervision of the superintendent; that is to say, the superintendent must be present at the transaction.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

Ag. (225/59). DRINK CRAVING.—You will find in "Pharmaceutical Formulas" the most recent information. There is little question that strychnine is the best thing to give, and a little atropine seems to help it. A powder consisting of ipecacuanha and canella, 4 or 5 grains of each, has the effect, when given in beer, of nauseating the person who drinks it, who in this way gets a repugnance to liquor.

J. W. D. (188/45) sends a hard substance which he states is largely used in mines, being placed next the cartridge used in blasting, with the idea of absorbing the fumes and allowing the miners to return quickly to the seat of the explosion. We have examined the sample of material sent, and it appears to be composed mainly of saltpetre. It might to some extent oxidise a portion of the deleterious gases arising from the use of some explosives; but other gases would be produced that would not be a desirable addition to the air in a mine. The use of such materials is, moreover, not devoid of danger. With organic substances, such as paper or a wooden tamping-rod, combustion might occur and cause a premature explosion of the charge. In a coal mine such additions to the charge in a borehole should be strictly prohibited. In order to ensure greater safety in coal mines by lowering the temperature of the gases escaping when a shot is fired, various salts containing water of hydration have been used, such as sodium carbonate (soda crystals) and magnesium sulphate, and the charge has also been enveloped in porous materials saturated with water.

M. C. (201/31).—(1) WORM POWDERS in two parts. These contain the following:

Pink paper—	1-4 years	4-8	8-12	Adult
Santonini	... gr. j.	gr. ij.	gr. iij.	gr. ivss.
Pulv. sacchari	... gr. j.	gr. ij.	gr. iij.	gr. ivss.

White powder:	gr. j.	gr. ij.	gr. iij.	gr. ivss.
Hydrarg. subchlor.	... gr. j.	gr. ij.	gr. iij.	gr. ivss.
Pulv. jalape co.	... gr. x.	gr. xv.	gr. xx.	9ij.

The powder in the pink paper is given last thing at night, and the contents of the white powder early in the morning.

(2) CHILDREN'S APERIENT POWDERS:

Hydrarg. subchlor.	... 5j.
Pulv. sacch. alb.	... 5v.

Misce.

(3) CHILDREN'S COOLING POWDERS:

Potass. chlorat.	... 5j.
Pulv. glycyrrh.	... 5j.
Pulv. sacch. alb.	... 5iv.

Mix by sifting.

The scale of doses for the aperient and cooling powders is as follows:

Two to four months, gr. iss.
Four to six months, gr. iij.
Six to ten months, gr. ivss.
Ten months and upwards, gr. vj.

(4) WART OINTMENT FOR CATS:

Arsenic	... 6 grains
Prepared lard	... 1 oz.

Mix. Apply to the part night and morning.

(5) HAIR-GROWING OINTMENT for cattle:

Powdered cantharides	... 1 dr.
Prepared lard	... 2½ oz.

Mix. Apply daily with friction.

H. D. (210/10).—(1) MURRAIN IN CATTLE.—The following powder is suitable for blood-murrain in cattle:

Magnes. sulph.	... lb. j.
Potass. nitrat.	... 3j.
Pulv. zingiberis	... 3j.
Pulv. gentianæ	... 3j.

M.

To be given in one dose.

If required, the astringent given below can be administered the following day:

Aluminis	... 3j.
Bol. armen.	... 3j.

M.

The above is for one dose. Any astringent (ac. sulph. dil.; tr. ferri perchlor.; ferri sulph., etc.) may be given in accordance with the age and character of the animal.

(2) For a FELON-DRAUGHT:

Ammon. carb.	... 5iv.
Aloes barb.	... 3j.
Pulv. gentianæ	... 3j.
Pulv. zingib.	... 3j.
Pulv. nucis vomice	... 3ss.
Mag. sulph.	... lb. ss.

M.

For one dose, which can be repeated every three hours if the aloes and mag. sulph. are omitted.

Norrie (189/24).—PARISIAN MASSAGE PASTE.—This resembles the massage base given in "Pharmaceutical Formulas" as Dr. Sand's, except that your sample contains some zinc oxide. The following modification approaches very closely the specimen you send:

Cold cream	... 4 oz.
Lanoline	... 4 oz.
Oil of theobroma	... 4 oz.
Zinc oxide	... 2 dr.
White petroleum	... 4 oz.
Tincture of benzoin	... 2 dr.
Orange-flower water	... 4 oz.

In hot weather this requires the addition of—

Spermoceti	... 1½ dr.
White wax	... 2½ dr.

The Cold cream referred to in the recipe is made from the following formula:

White wax	... 7 dr.
Liquid paraffin	... 4 oz. 2 dr.
Borax	... 24 gr.
Rose-water	... 11 dr.

Melt the wax and add the liquid paraffin, stir, and when quite fluid add the borax previously dissolved in the warm rose-water, stirring till cold.

E. H. S. (202/57).—(1) FLOOR-POLISH.—A formula of the kind you require was given in the *C. & D.*, May 23, 1908, p. 816. (2) AMIDOL DEVELOPER.—The Kodak film is generally developed with pyro or metol-quinol, but you should try the following if you wish to employ amidol:

Amidol	... 2-3 grains
Stock sulphite solution	... 100 minims
Water to	... 1 oz.

The stock sulphite solution is made as follows:

Sodium sulphite	... 4 oz.
Potassium metasilphite	... 1 oz.
Water to	... 20 oz.

In regard to the use of this developer by the tank method so that development is complete within a certain time, it should be borne in mind that the time of development is roughly proportionate to the dilution. If the normal developer requires five minutes, the addition of its own bulk of water will make the time ten minutes. The temperature is a factor that has to be reckoned with, the pyro-soda tank formula recommended for Kodak films being arranged to act in ten minutes when the temperature is at 65° F.

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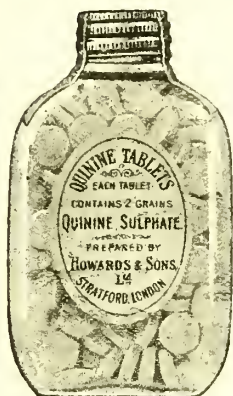
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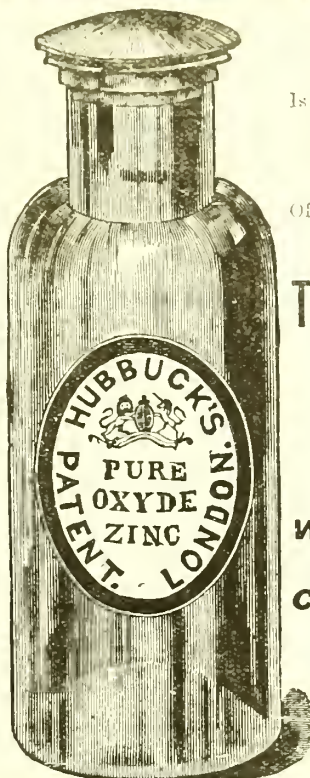
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Acet. Ipecac. B.P., 7 lbs. @ 1/2 lb.	Bismuth, P.B. Carb., 14 lbs. @ 7/9 lb.; 3 lbs. @ 8/1 lb.; sublim., 1/- lb. less.	Ext. Casarea Sa. Liq., B.P., 10 lbs. @ 1/1 lb.
Acet. Scilla, B.P., 7 lbs. @ 3/1 lb.	Boracic Mixture, 1 cwt. @ 3/- cwt.	*Ext. Ergot. Liq. P.B., 5 lbs. @ 2/8 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2/10 lb.
Acetone, 6 lbs. @ 1/2 lb.; 1 lb. @ 1/1 lb.	Boxar, 1 cwt. @ 16/9; powder 1/- extra	Ext. Filicis Liq., P.B., 9 lbs. @ 1/2 lb.; 1 lb. @ 4/8 lb.
*Acid. Acet. Glacial, 99%, 12 1/2-lb. bots. @ 6 1/4 lb.; 6 lbs. @ 8d. lb.	Butyl Chloral Hydras, P.B., 1 lb. @ 8/10 lb.	Ext. Gent., P.B., Solid, 1 cwt. @ 8 1/4 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 9 1/4 lb.
Acid. Acetylo-Salicyl, 56 lbs. @ 2/1 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 2/3 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2/5 lb.	Ca Felina, P.B., 1 lb. @ 1/4 lb.	*Glycerin. Liq. B.P., 6 lbs. @ 1/4 lb.
Acid. Benz. B.P., 7 lbs. @ 1/8 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2/- lb.	Calc. fine Cit. B.P., 1 lb. @ 10/- lb.	*Hamamelis, Liq. P.B., 5 lbs. @ 3/- lb.
Boric. Pulv., 5 cwt. @ 28/- cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 28/6 cwt.; Levigated, 3/- cwt. extra.	Calamine powder, fine pink, 5 cwt. @ 9/6 cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 10/6 cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 2d. lb.	*Honeyam. Solid P.B., 3 lbs. @ 8/3; 1 lb. @ 9/1 lb.
*Carbol. xils., 39/40; 56 lbs. @ 5 1/2 lb.; 10-lb. Tins @ 1/- each; 6 1-lb. Bots. @ 1 1/4 lb.; Crude Black, 45 Gal. Casks @ 10/4. gall.; 1 Gall Tins @ 1/5 each.	Calc. Carb. precip., 5 cwt. @ 11/6 cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 17/- cwt.; 23 lbs. @ 19/- cwt.	*Ext. Ipecac. Liq. P.B., 5 lbs. @ 10/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 1 1/3 lb.
*Citric Cryst., B.P. '85, 1 cwt. @ 1/5 lb.; 7 lb. in Bags @ 1/6 lb.; powder 4/4 lb. extra.	*Hydras, P.B., 1 cwt. @ 25/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 5d. lb.	*Matti. v. Ol. Jecoris, 10 lbs. @ 5 1/2 lb.
Diethylbarbituric, 16 oz. @ 2/9 oz.; 1 oz. @ 3/3 oz.	Hypophosph. Par. P.B., 1 lb. @ 2/3 lb.	*Ext. Nucl. Vom. Liq. B.P., 5 lbs. @ 2/8 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2/9 lb.; solid 1 1/4 lb. extra.
Gallie pur. P.B., 7 lbs. @ 1/10 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2/- lb.	Iodine, 1 lb. @ 11/6 lb.	*Opil. Liq. B.P., 5 lbs. @ 3/8 lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/10 lb.
Hydrobrom., dil., B.P., 6 lbs. @ 7/4 lb.	Camphor, Eugenia flowers, "not artificial," 5 lbs. @ 2/- lb.; 1 oz. @ 2/3 lb.; 1 lb. @ 7/9 lb.	*Quassia, Solid, 7 lbs. @ 6/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 6/4 lb.
Hydrochlor. conc., cases of 4 2-gal. jars, 17/- each; 20 case lots @ 16/- each.	7 lbs. @ 2/5 lb.; 1 cwt. lots 1d. lb. less. Crude, 10 lbs. @ 1 1/4 lb.; 28 lb. @ 1/6 lb.	*Sassa. Co. Solid; 7 lbs. @ 1/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 1/3 lb.
Hydrocyan. P.B., 8 lbs. @ 1/1 lb.; 1 lb. @ 1/4 lb.; 36 1-oz. Vials @ 3/6 doz.	Cantharides, Russian, 7 lbs. @ 2/10 lb.; powder, 5d. lb. extra.	Ferri Ammon. Cit. P.B., 24 lbs. @ 1 1/4 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/6 lb.
*Oxalic Cryst., 5 cwt. @ 3 1/2 lb.; 1 cwt. @ 3 1/2 lb.; 14 lbs. @ 4/4 lb.	Capsicine, soluble, 1 lb. @ 6 lb.	Ferri Carb., 1 cwt. @ 21/- cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 3 1/2 lb.
Phosph. Dil., B.P., 8 lbs. @ 4 1/2 lb.	Carbo Animalis or Ligni, 1 cwt. @ 14/- cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 2d. lb.	Ferri et Quinine Cit. P.B.; 600 ozs. @ 5d. oz.; 100 ozs. @ 2 1/4 oz.; 25 ozs. @ 3 1/4 oz.
Salicyl. pulv., 1 cwt. @ 1/1 lb.; 28 lbs. @ 1/2 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/3 lb.; pbsy. pure, 1 lb. @ 3/- lb.	Carmin, Finest, 1 lb. @ 17/- lb.; No. 2, 1 lb. @ 13/- lb.	Ferri Sulph., pure cryst., 1 cwt. @ 15/-; 7 lbs. @ 2 1/4 lb.
Sulphur Coml., cases, 4 2-gal. jars, 17/- each; 20 cases @ 16/- each.	Cera Alba, B.P., White Moons, 1 cwt. @ 1 1/4 lb.; 28 lbs. @ 1 1/4 lb.; 4 lbs. @ 1/8 lb.	Ferrum Redact., 80%, 23 lbs. @ 1/1 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/3 lb.
Sulph. Aromat., B.P., 5 lbs. @ 2/11 lb.	Blocks, 28 lbs. @ 1 1/4 lb.; 1 lb. @ 1 1/4 lb.; 1 oz. @ 1/2 oz. Tabs., 7 lbs. @ 1 1/4 lb.	Flor. Anth. Exot., first pickings 19/8, 1 cwt. @ 66/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 8d. lb.; 2 1/2 lb. @ 18/-
Tannic, B.P., 7 lbs. @ 2/2 lb.	Ceri Oxalate, 7 lbs. @ 1/4 lb.	Fol. Buchu, round & green, 1 cwt. @ 1/- lb.; 7 lb. @ 1/2 lb.
*Tart. cryst. or pulv., B.P. 1885, 1 cwt. @ 16 1/4 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1 1/4 lb.; parv. 1 lb. @ 16 1/4 lb.	Cetaceum: No. 1, fine white, 64 lbs. @ 1/4 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/6 lb.; powder, 7 lbs. @ 1/10 lb.	*Hyoscyam. Bien., 1 lb. @ 12/- lb.
Adeps Benz., B.P., 28 lbs. @ 8d. lb. [extra.	Chloral Hydras Cryst. B.P., 7 lbs. @ 4/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 4 1/4 lb.	*Senna, Alex. Parv., 1 cwt. @ 14/- lb.; 28 lbs. @ 4 1/4 lb.
Lane Anhydrous P.B., 28 lbs. @ 6d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 8d. lb.	*Chlorodyne, 5 lbs. @ 1/10 lb.	*Senna Tinney, 3 1/2 cwt. @ 2 1/4 lb.; 1 cwt. @ 3 1/4 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 3 1/4 lb.; English Ground, 1 cwt. @ 5 1/4 lb.; 56 lb. @ 6d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 7d. lb.
Aloes Barb., English Ground, 28 lbs. @ 88/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 11 1/2 lb.	*Chloroform, pure B.P., 12 1/2-lb. @ 1 1/2 lb.; 8 lbs. @ 1 1/4 lb.; 6 1-lb. bots. @ 1/10 1/4 lb.	Fornaldehyde, 40%, 13 1/2-lb. Carboys @ 50/- each; 7 lbs. @ 7 1/4 lb.
Aloes Socot., 7 lbs. @ 1/5 lb.; powder, 7 lbs. @ 1/8 lb.	Chlorophyll, 7 lbs. @ 5/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 5/9 lb.	Fuller's Earth, fine powder or lump, 5 cwt. @ 5/- cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 6/- cwt.
Erugo Atris Exot. Pulv., 14 lbs. @ 1/- lb.	Coelinae Hydrochlor. P.B., 25 ozs. @ 4 ozs. @ 7/10 oz.; 1 oz. @ 8/- oz.	Gamboge English Ground 7 lbs. @ 1/4 lb.; 1 lb. @ 4/8 lb.
Aloin B.P., 1 lb. @ 3/9 lb.	Codena, 1 oz. @ 11/6 oz.; Phosph., 1 oz. @ 10/- oz.; Hydrochlor. or Sulph. 1 oz. @ 10/8 oz.	Ginger, English Ground, 1 cwt. @ 52/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 6 1/4 lb.
Ammon. Benz., 7 lbs. @ 2/8 lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/- lb.	Colocyath. Apple, English Ground, 1 cwt. @ 10 1/4 lb.; 28 lbs. @ 1 1/4 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1 1/4 lb.	Gingerine, Extra, 5 lbs. @ 9/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 10/1 lb.
Ammon. Brom., P.B., 1 cwt. @ 1 1/4 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/3 lb.	Composition Powder (Coffin's), 1 cwt. @ 58/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 7 1/4 lb.	Glycerin. Opt., D.D., 1-2 1/2 P.B., 1 cwt. @ 73/- cwt.; 56 lb. @ 71/- cwt.; 12 lbs. @ 3 1/4 lb.
Ammon. Carb. lump, 3 cwt. @ 3 1/2 lb.; 28 lbs. @ 4 1/4 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 5d. lb.; powder, 1 lb. @ 3/- lb.	Conf. Senna P.B., 14 lbs. @ 8d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 8 1/4 lb.	*Glycerin. Acid. Boric P.B., 6 lbs. @ 1/2 lb.
Ammon. Chlor., 99% pulv., 1 cwt. @ 33/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 4d. lb.; Batteries, 4/- cwt. extra.	Cort. Aurant. Exot. Shreds, 1 cwt. @ 6 1/4 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 8d. lb.	*Glycerin. Acid. Carbolic P.B., 6 lbs. @ 1/2 lb.
Amyli Pulv., 10 cwt. @ 13/3 cwt.; 2 1/2 cwt. @ 13/9 cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 15/3 cwt.	*Cinchon. Rub. (Quill), 7 lbs. @ 1/- lb.	*Acid. Tannic, P.B., 6 lbs. @ 1/2 lb.
Anised, English Ground, 1 cwt. @ 35/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 5d. lb.	Cort. Ulmi Fulvae, English Ground, 1 cwt. @ 8 1/4 lb.; 7 lb. @ 10 1/4 lb.	*Belladonna B.P.C., 6 lbs. @ 2/6; 1 lb. @ 2/9 lb.
Antim. Crocus Pulv., 1 cwt. @ 38/- cwt.; 14 lbs. @ 8d. lb.	Orean Tartar, 98% powder, 1 cwt. @ 76/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 9d. lb.	Boracic P.B., 6 lbs. @ 1 1/4 lb.
Antim. Nig. pulv., 1 cwt. @ 25/6 cwt.; 14 lb. @ 33/- cwt.	Oreosotum Beechwood, P.B., 22 lbs. @ 1/7 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/9 lb.	Pepsine Acid P.B., 1 lb. @ 3s. lb.
Apioi, 1 lb. @ 14/6 lb.	Oreta c. Camph., 7 lb. @ 8d. lb. [1 1/4 lb.	*Glycerine Plumbi, subacet., P.B., 6 lbs. @ 1/1 lb.
Aqua Anetini Conc. 1-40, 1 lb. @ 2/6 lb.	*Gall. Pulv., 1 cwt. @ 8/6 cwt.; 14 lbs. @ 7/6 cwt.	Gran. Paral., 1 cwt. @ 75/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 8 1/2 lb.; Powder, 7 lbs. @ 10 1/4 lb.
Anisi Conc. 1-40; 1 lb. @ 2/6 lb.	Creta Preparata, 7 lbs. in box, 9d. each.	Guaiacon Carb., 7 lbs. @ 5/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 5/4 lb.
Cinnam. Conc. 1-40, 1 lb. @ 2/9 lb.	Cubebae, English Ground, 28 lbs. @ 126/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 1 1/4 lb.	Guaiacon, pure, 1 lb. @ 3/6 lb.
Aurant. Trip., 53 lbs. @ 17/6; 6 lbs. @ 7d. lb.	*Dec. Aloes Co. Conc. 1-2, 6 lbs. @ 2/1 lb. Sine croco, 6 lbs. @ 1/- lb.	Gum Acacia sorts, 3 cwt. @ 38/- cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 45/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 5 1/4 lb.; English Ground Powder, No. 1, 1 cwt. @ 95/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 8d. lb.; No. 2, 1 cwt. @ 60/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 8d. lb.
Aurant. Conc., 1-40, 1 lb. @ 5/6 lb.	*Dec. Cinchona (Rubre) Conc. 1-7, 6 lbs. @ 1/8 lb.	Gum Benzoin, Sumatra, 81 lbs. @ 1/4 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/6 lb.
Rose Trip., 53 lbs. @ 17/6; 6 lbs. @ 7d. lb.	*Dec. Senega Conc., 6 lbs. @ 2/- lb.	Gum Catechu, Nig. English Ground, 1 cwt. @ 50/- cwt.; 11 lbs. @ 6d. lb.
Rose Conc. 1-40, 1 lb. @ 5/6 lb.	Dionine 15 grains @ 1/8; 4 oz. @ 9/-	Gum Gumaci, 1 cwt. @ 1 1/4 lb.; 28 lbs. @ 1/4 lb.
Samb Trip., 53 lbs. @ 23/6; 6 lbs. @ 8d. lb.	Emp. Spreal 12 yls. x 16 ins. Adhesive, 3 1/2; Bellad. B.P.C. Green @ 16/6; - erant. Saponis @ 7/6; PicisCo. @ 7/6; Plumbi @ 7/-; Resin @ 4/6; Roborans @ 6/-; Saponis B.P. @ 6/-	Gum Juniper, 14 lbs. @ 3d. lb.
Samb Conc. 1-40, 1 lb. @ 5/6 lb.	Emp. Picis, P.B., 7 lbs. @ 8 1/4 lb.	Gum Thus Elect., 2 1/2 cwt. @ 28/- cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 32/3 lb.
Laurocerasi, 63 lbs. @ 17/6; 6 lbs. @ 7d. lb.	*Resinae, P.B., 7 lbs. @ 8 1/4 lb.	Gum Tragac. Elect., English Ground, 7 lbs. @ 3/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/9 lb.
Menth. Pip. Conc. 1-40, 1 lb. @ 2/6 lb.	Emp. Roborans, 7 lbs. @ 8 1/4 lb.	*Healing (Frothing Ess.), 5 lbs. @ 11d. lb.
Araroba, fine powder, 7 lbs. @ 7/5 lb.; 1 lb. @ 7/10 lb.	Emulsio Ol. Morrhu., 10 lbs. @ 6 1/4 lb.	Heliotropine, 1 lb. @ 7/6 lb.
Argent. Nit., 6's to oz., 25 oz. @ 1/8 1/4 oz.; 1 oz. @ 1/10 oz.	Eserine Sulph. in 15 grain tubes, 3/3 each.	Hellebore White Powder (Foreign Ground), 1 cwt. @ 28/6 cwt.
" " Cryst., 25 oz. @ 1/6 oz.; 8 oz. @ 1/7 oz.	*Ess. Bergam. (Oil) 12 lbs. @ 14/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 16/- lb., not guaranteed absolutely pure.	Hexamethylentramine, 7 lbs. @ 2/2 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2/4 lb.
Atropine Sulph., P.B., 1 oz. @ 14/4 oz.	*Ess. Limonis (oil) original coppers, 12 lbs. @ 4/9 lb.; 6 1-lb. bots. @ 5/3 lb., not guaranteed absolutely pure.	Honey, White Set, 28 lbs. @ 1 lb.
Arsenic, Alb. Pulv., 1 cwt. @ 23/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 4d. lb.	*Ess. Moschi (not artificial), 5 lbs. @ 9/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 10/6 lb.	
Auri Chlor., 1 doz. 15 gr. tubes @ 19/6 doz.	*Ess. Pear (artificial), Jargonelle, 5 lbs. @ 1/6 lb.; Bergamot, 2/6 lb.	
Bals. Copaiba pure, 43 lbs. @ 3/3 lb.; 9 lbs. @ 2/5 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2/9 lb.	*Ess. Pineapple, 5 lbs. @ 2/9 lb.	
Peruv. P.B., 1 lb. @ 9/6 lb.	*Raspberry, 5 lbs. @ 1/8 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2/- lb.	
Sulphur, 7 lbs. @ 8d. lb.	*Vanilla Beans, 5 lbs. @ 4/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 4/3 lb.	
Tolu P.B., 50 lbs. @ 1/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 1/4 lb.	*Ext. Belladonna Liq. B.P., 5 lbs. @ 4/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 4/6 lb.	

*Minimum quantity at these prices, Home Trade, 3 Winchester Quarts assorted. Export, 12 Winchester Quarts assort.

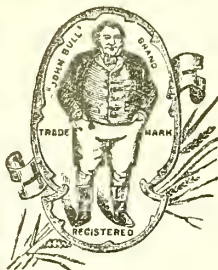
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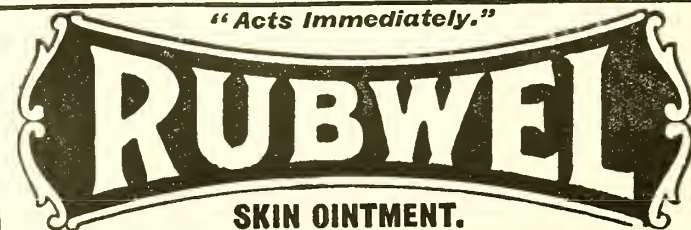
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Adeps Benz. B.P. 28 lbs. @ 7d. lb.
Aloin B.P. 1 lb. @ 36 lb.
Ammon Benz., B.P. 7 lbs. @ 27 lb.; 1 lb. @ 29.
Ammon. Bromid. B.P. 7 lbs. @ 1 lb.
Amyli Pulv. 2½ cwt. @ 129 cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 14; 28 lbs. @ 16 cwt.
Balsam Copaibae Purp. B.P. 9 lbs. @ 24 lb.; 1 lb. @ 27 lb.
Bismuth Carb. B.P. 14 lbs. @ 74½ lb.; 3 lbs. @ 76 lb.; 1 lb. @ 78 lb.
Bismuth Subnit. B.P. 14 lbs. @ 64½ lb.; 3 lbs. @ 66 lb.; 1 lb. @ 68.
Caffeina B.P. 5 lbs. @ 137 lb.; 1 lb. @ 139 lb.
Caffeine Citras, B.P. 5 lbs. @ 94 lb.; 1 lb. @ 96 lb.
Camphor, English Flowers, genuine. 5 lbs. @ 21 lb.
" Tabs, English, ¼, ½, and ¾ oz. 7 lbs. @ 21 lb.
Carmine, Chem. Pur. 1 lb. @ 153 lb.
Cera Alb. B.P., Moons, 1 cwt. @ 16 lb.; 28 lbs. @ 16½ lb.; 1 lb. @ 17½ lb.
" Flav. B.P. 1 cwt. @ 14 lb.; 28 lbs. @ 14½ lb.; 4 lbs. @ 16 lb.
Chloroform, B.P. 12×8 lb. Bots. @ 16½ lb.; 8 lbs. @ 17½ lb.; 3×1 lb. Bots. @ 10½ lb.
Cocain. Hydrochlor. B.P. 25 ozs. @ 74 oz.; 4 ozs. @ 76; 1 oz. @ 710 oz.
Conf. Sennae B.P. 14 lbs. @ 7d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 7d.
Cotton Wool, White Absorbent, Inter-leaved, 1 lb. rolls, 28 lbs. @ 6d.; 7 lbs. @ 7d. lb.
Creta c. Camph. 7 lbs. @ 7d. lb.
Dec. Aloes Co. Conc., 1 to 3 6 lbs. @ 11 lb.
" " " " sinc Croco, 6 lbs. @ 11d. lb.
Dec. Cinchon. Conc., 1 to 7. 6 lbs. @ 12 lb.
" Sarsae Jam. Co. Conc., 1 to 7. 6 lbs. @ 110 lb.
" Sennae Conc., 1 to 7. 6 lbs. @ 16 lb.
Ext. Cannabis Ind. B.P. 1 lb. @ 36 lb.
" Cascar. Sagrad. Liq. B.P. 6 lbs. @ 1 lb.
" Ergote Liq. B.P. 5 lbs. @ 25 lb.
" Glycyrrh. Liq. B.P. 6 lbs. @ 11d. lb.
" Hamamelidis Liq. Dest., B.P. 5 lbs. @ 9d. lb.
" Nucis Vom. Liq. B.P. 5 lbs. @ 25 lb.
" Sarsae, V.C. Co. 1 lb. @ 310 lb.
Ferri et Quinin. Cit. B.P. 100 oz. @ 2d. oz.; 100 oz. @ 3d. oz.; 25 oz. @ 3d. oz.
Flor. Anthem. 7 lbs. @ 6d. lb.
Formaldehyde B.P. 5 lbs. @ 7d. lb.
Glycerine B.P., 1260. 1 cwt. @ 70; 56 lbs. @ 71 cwt.
Gum Tragac. Pulv. Opt. 7 lbs. @ 3 lb.
Honey, Pale Set, 14 lbs. @ 5d. lb.
Hydrarg. Ammon., B.P. 7 lbs. @ 21 lb.; 1 lb. @ 32 lb.
" c. Creta, B.P. 7 lbs. @ 1/3 lb.; 1 lb. @ 14 lb.
" Subchlor., B.P. 7 lbs. @ 27 lb.; 1 lb. @ 210 lb.
Hydrogen Peroxide, B.P. 1 gln. @ 2/6 gln.

Infus. Aurant. Co. Conc., 1 to 7. 6 lbs. @ 11d. lb.
" Buchu Conc., 1 to 7. 6 lbs. @ 1 lb.
" Calumbae Conc., 1 to 7. 6 lbs. @ 9d.
" Cinchon. Acid. Conc., 1 to 7. 6 lbs. @ 12 lb.
" Gent. Co. Conc., 1 to 7. 6 lbs. @ 9d. lb.
" Quassiae Conc., 1 to 7. 6 lbs. @ 7d. lb.
" Rhei Conc., 1 to 7. 6 lbs. @ 10d. lb.
" Sennae Conc., 1 to 7. 6 lbs. @ 16 lb.
" Sennae Conc., 1 to 7. 6 lbs. @ 10d. lb.
Iodoform Pulv. B.P. 3 lbs. @ 12 lb.; 1 lb. @ 123 lb.
Iodum Resub. B.P. 1 lb. @ 106 lb.
Lin. Aconit. Meth. 5 lbs. @ 10d. lb.
Lin. Belladon. Meth. 5 lbs. @ 12 lb.
" Camph. B.P. 40 lbs. @ 1 lb.; 9 lbs. @ 1/4 lb.
" Camph. Ammon. Meth. 5 lbs. @ 11d. lb.
" Saponis Meth. 5 lbs. @ 6d. lb.
Linseed c. Oil, Crushed (30% Oil). 1 cwt. @ 16 cwt.
Lint. 7 lbs. @ 12 lb.
Liq. Ammon. Acet. Conc., 1 to 7. 6 lbs. @ 9d. lb.
" Bismuth. et Ammon. Cit. B.P. 6 lbs. @ 10d. lb.
" Copaib. Buchu et Cubeb. 5 lbs. @ 2 lb.
" Ferri Perchlor. Fort. B.P. 9 lbs. @ 4d. lb.
" Morph. Hydrochlor. B.P. 6 lbs. @ 2 lb.
" Papaveris, p.s., 1 to 3. 6 lbs. @ 1 lb.
" Rhamni, p.s., 1 to 7. 6 lbs. @ 39 lb.
" Rhei, p.s., 1 to 7. 6 lbs. @ 110 lb.
" Santal. Co. 6 lbs. @ 23 lb.
" Sennae Dulc. 6 lbs. @ 11d. lb.
" Sennae, p.s., 1 to 3. 6 lbs. @ 16 lb.
" Tolu, p.s., 1 to 7. 6 lbs. @ 13 lb.
Magnes. Sulph. B.P. 1 cwt. @ 56 cwt.
Mist. Sennae Co. B.P. 20 lbs. @ 5d. lb.; 6 lbs. @ 6d. lb.
Morphinae Acet. Hydrochlor. or Sulph. Pulv. B.P. 16 oz. @ 71 oz.; 8 oz. @ 73 oz.; 1 oz. @ 76 oz.
Naphthalin, Candle, Marble, or Flake. 5 cwt. @ 106 cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 11 cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 13 cwt.
Oleum Amygd. Dulc. Ang. B.P. 9 lbs. @ 19 lb.
" Caryoph. B.P. Ang. 5 lbs. @ 3/11 lb.; 2 lbs. @ 34 lb.
" Eucalypti B.P. 9 lbs. @ 13 lb.
" Menthae Pip. American. 20 lbs. @ 64½ lb.; 9 lbs. @ 69 lb.; 1 lb. @ 7 lb.
" Menth. Pip. Hotchk's. 6 21-oz. bts. @ 92 lb.; 1 bot. @ 96 lb.
" Morrhuæ (Finest Norwegian Non-freezing). 1 barrel @ 616; 2 galls. @ 36 gall.
" Peach Kernel. 9 lbs. @ 1 lb.
" Rose Geranii Gall. Opt. 1 oz. @ 22 oz.
" Santal. Flav. Ang. B.P. 5 lbs. @ 108 lb.; 1 lb. @ 11 lb.
Oxymel Scillae B.P. 1 cwt. @ 30 cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 4d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 4d. lb.
Paraffin. Liq. Alb., B.P. 1 gall. @ 4 gall.
Pepsine, B.P. 1 lb. @ 93 lb.
Phenacetin. B.P. Pulv. 7 lbs. @ 27 lb.; 1 lb. @ 28.

Phenazone B.P. 7 lbs. @ 68 lb.; 1 lb. @ 610 lb.
Potass. Bromid., B.P. 1 cwt. @ 10 d. lb.; 28 lbs. @ 11 d.; 7 lbs. @ 1 lb.
" Iodid. B.P. 14 lbs. @ 78 lb.; 3 lbs. @ 710
Pulv. Glycyrrh. Co. B.P. 28 lbs. @ 30 cwt.
Quinin. Sulph. B.P. 101 ozs. @ 6d. oz.; 25 ozs. @ 7 d.
Sodii Bicarb. Opt. 1 cwt. kgs @ 83 cwt.
" Bromid. B.P. 7 lbs. @ 12 lb.
" Salicyl. Pulv. 28 lbs. @ 14 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 15 lb.; 1 lb. @ 17 lb.
Cryst. B.P. 1 d. extra.
Spts. Ether. Nit. B.P. 5 lbs. @ 27 lb.
" Ammon. Aromat. B.P. 5 lbs. @ 21 lb.
Syr. Ferri Phosph. Co. 28 lbs. @ 3 d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 4d.
" Hypophosph. Co. B.P.C. 7 lbs. @ 7d. lb.
" Pruni Virg. B.P. 7 lbs. @ 7d. lb.
" Rhei B.P. 7 lbs. @ 6d. lb.
" Scillae B.P. 28 lbs. @ 3d.; 7 lbs. @ 4d. lb.
" Sennae B.P. 7 lbs. @ 7d. lb.
" Tolut. B.P. 7 lbs. @ 5d. lb.
Tinct. Aurant., Recens. B.P. 5 lbs. @ 24 lb.
" Benzoin. Co. B.P. 5 lbs. @ 26 lb.
" Calumbae B.P. 5 lbs. @ 11 lb.
" Camph. Co. B.P. 5 lbs. @ 19 lb.
" Capsici, B.P. 5 lbs. @ 24 lb.
" Cardam. Co. B.P. 5 lbs. @ 110 lb.
" Catechu, B.P. 5 lbs. @ 19 lb.
" Chlorof. c. Morph. B.P. 55.5 lbs. @ 15 lb.
" Cinchonae B.P. 5 lbs. @ 26 lb.
" " Co. B.P. 5 lbs. @ 27 lb.
" Digitalis B.P. 5 lbs. @ 111 lb.
" Gent. Co. B.P. 5 lbs. @ 16 lb.
" Guaiaci Ammon. B.P. 5 lbs. @ 25 lb.
" Hyoscyami, B.P. 5 lbs. @ 23 lb.
" Iodi, B.P. 5 lbs. @ 210 lb.
" Lavand. Co. B.P. 5 lbs. @ 28 lb.
" Myrrh. B.P. 5 lbs. @ 210 lb.
" Nucis Vom. B.P. 5 lbs. @ 19 lb.
" Opii B.P. 5 lbs. @ 25 lb.; Opii Aquos. 5 lbs. @ 19 lb.
" Quininæ Ammon. B.P. 5 lbs. @ 110 lb.
" Rhei Co. B.P. 5 lbs. @ 19 lb.
" Scillae, B.P. 5 lbs. @ 11 lb.
" Zingib. B.P. 5 lbs. @ 29 lb.
" Zingib. Fort. 5 lbs. @ 31 lb.
Unq. Acid. Boric. B.P. 28 lbs. @ 6d. lb.
" " Flav. 28 lbs. @ 4d. lb.
" " Carbolic. B.P. 28 lbs. @ 6d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 7d. lb.
" Gallæ, B.P. 7 lbs. @ 10d. lb.; c. Opio B.P. 7 lbs. @ 2 lb.
" Hydrarg. B.P. 1 cwt. @ 17 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 18 lb.
" Hydrarg. Ammon. B.P. 28 lbs. @ 10d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 11d. lb.
" Hydrarg. Nit. B.P. 7 lbs. @ 17 lb.
" Hydrarg. Oxid. Rub. B.P. 28 lbs. @ 9d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 10d. lb.
" Resinæ B.P. 28 lbs. @ 10d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 10d. lb.
" Sulphuris B.P. 28 lbs. @ 7d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 7d. lb.
" Zinci, B.P. 28 lbs. @ 7d. lb.
Vinum Ipecac. B.P. 5 lbs. @ 1/4 lb.

36 CAMOMILE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

TERMS: Cash with order.

Packages free.

Export Cases extra.

Smaller quantities at slightly increased prices. Carriage paid as follows:

London and Suburbs: On orders value £2. Country: On orders value £5. Heavies excluded.

POTTER & CLARKE,

LTD.,

FOR

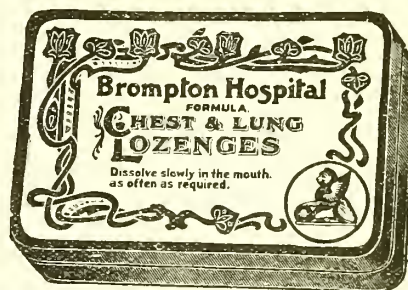
LOZENGES.



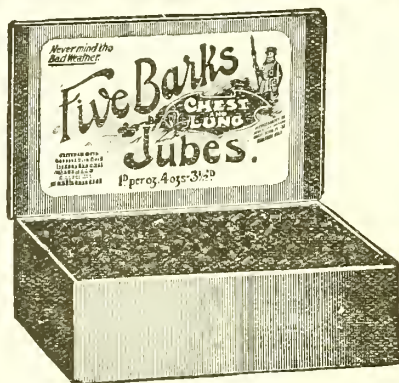
Pronounced by those who have tried them to be the best as yet on the market.

3d. Decorated Tins (1 doz. in box) ... 1/9 per doz.
 3 doz. lots ... 1/8 "
 1d. boxes (3 doz. in box) ... 7/- gross
 In bulk, 1/- per lb.; 14 lbs. 11d.

BROMPTON HOSPITAL LOZENGES



3d. Tins (1 oz. size), 1/9 per doz.; 3 doz. lots, 1/8.
 1d. boxes, in 3 doz. outers, 7/- per gross.
 In bulk, 1/- per lb.; 14 lbs., 11d.



FIVE BARKS

(Registered No. 29579)

Chest & Lung JUBES.

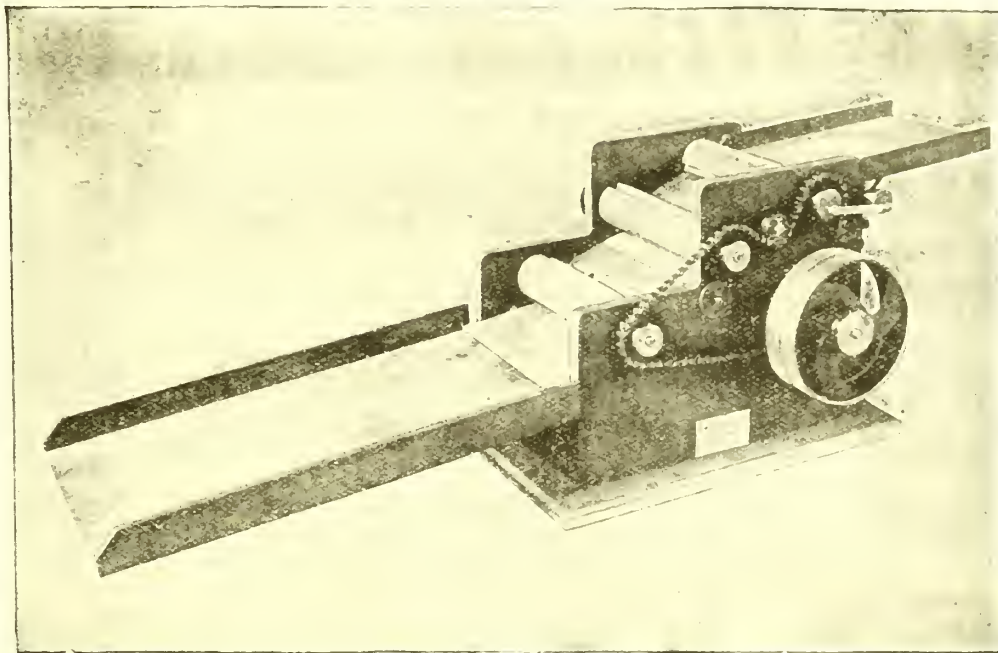
Prepared from Canadian Pine, Slippery Elm, Cherry & White Pine Barks & Liquorice Root

Retails at 1d. per oz., 4 ozs. 3 1/2 d. Wholesale, per lb. 9d., 7 lbs. 8d. In 4 and 7 lb. tins (free).

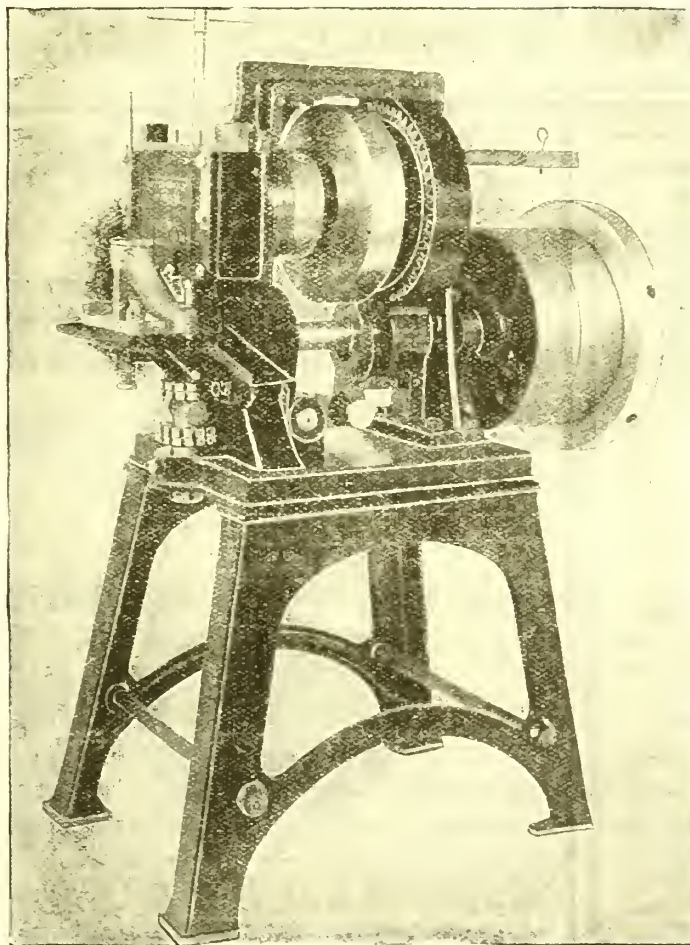
WRITE FOR SAMPLE.

POTTER & CLARKE, L^{TD.}, - - Lozenge Manufacturers - -
 60-64 Artillery Lane, LONDON, E.

S. W. WILKINSON & CO.



PILL SORTING MACHINE.



LOZENGE TABLET MACHINE.

SPECIALISTS IN PHARMACEUTICAL MACHINERY.

VACUUM APPARATUS,
OINTMENT MILLS,
TABLET MACHINES,
GELATINE CAPSULE MACHINERY
(FOR HAND OR POWER)
AUTOMATIC PERCOLATING AND
DISTILLING APPARATUS,
EMULSIFIERS,
PILL MACHINERY, &c., &c.

A NEW MACHINE FOR BLENDING
PASTE WITH OIL OR POWDER.
SUPPOSITORY AND PESSARY
MOULDS.

Works and Offices:

**Little Holme Street,
BRAUNSTONE GATE, LEICESTER.**

HOT-WATER BOTTLES

GUARANTEED FOR 2 YEARS.

Both "heavy" and "light" bottles are made from best quality rubber.

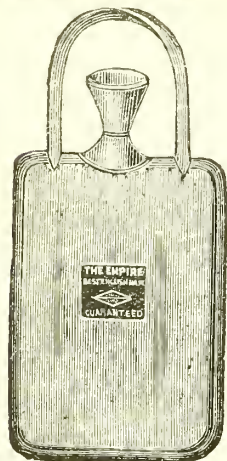


Fig. 955.
TOP HANDLE.

SIZES.	HEAVY.		LIGHT.		PLUSH COVERS.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
6 x 8 inch ...	2	8	2	5	0	8
6 x 10 " ...	3	0	2	8	0	8
6 x 12 " ...	3	5	3	1	0	10
8 x 10 " ...	3	8	3	2	0	10
8 x 12 " ...	4	2	3	7	0	11
8 x 14 " ...	4	9	4	2	0	11
10 x 12 " ...	4	9	4	2	0	11
10 x 14 " ...	5	4	4	10	1	0
12 x 14 " ...	6	2	5	7	1	2

EACH ONE IN A NEAT PAPER BAG WITH DIRECTIONS FOR USING.

A special Discount of 5 % for cash with order.

For orders of two dozen bottles assorted we will put tablet with customer's name on free of charge.

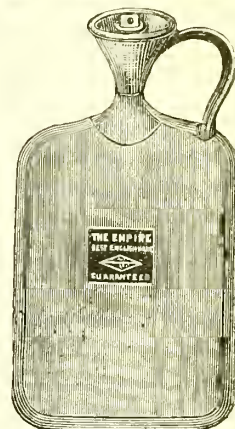


Fig. 957.
SIDE HANDLE

Carriage paid on Orders of £2 and upwards to any Town in the United Kingdom.

BURGE, WARREN & RIDGLEY, Ltd.,

91 and 92 Great Saffron Hill, London, E.C.

The Original and only Genuine

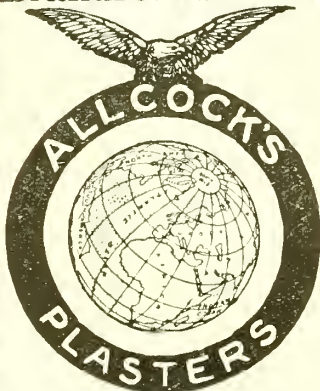
Allcock's

POROUS PLASTERS

A REMEDY OF 60 YEARS' STANDING.

Allcock's Plasters
Allcock's Corn and
Bunion Plasters
Brandreth's Pills

The
Three
Reliables.



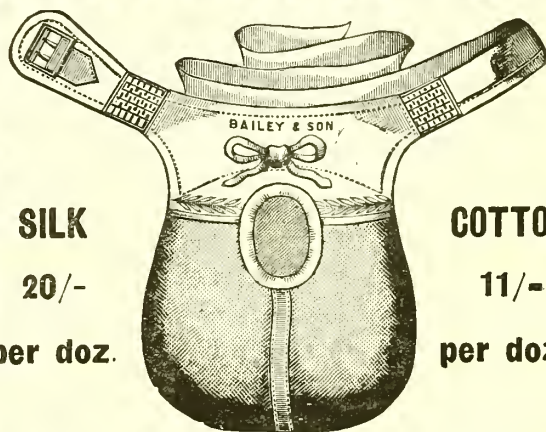
"Sold all round the World."

A HANDSOME
SHOWCARD
will be sent
free of cost
and post paid
on application.

ALLCOCK
MANUFACTURING
COMPANY

22 Hamilton Sq.,
Birkenhead.

BAILEY'S "A.B.C." SUSPENSORIES.



SILK

20/-

per doz.

COTTON

11/-

per doz.

Assorted—A, small; B, medium; C, large bags.

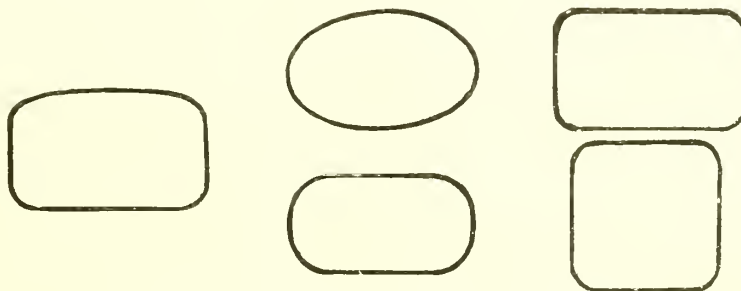
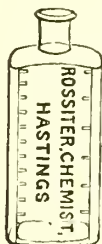
W. H. BAILEY & SON,

38 OXFORD STREET, LONDON. W. [32]

F. H. TAYLOR & SONS

Dispensing Bottles.

		1 oz.	1½ oz.	2 oz.	3 oz.	4 oz.	6 oz.	8 oz.	10 oz.	12 oz.	16 oz.	20 oz.
305	White flint, best quality, in original crates, per gross	—	—	8/3	9/5	9/5	11/-	11/-	14/4	16/6	20/6	24/3
305 1	Best "W." brand, quinine tint, in original crates, per gross	9/3	9/3	9/6	10/9	10/9	12/-	12/-	18/-	18/-	21/6	27/-
	" " " " " loose from stock, per gross	10/-	10/-	10/3	12/-	12/-	13/-	13/-	19/6	19/6	23/6	29/6
305 2	" "T. & S." " " " in original crates, per gross	—	—	8/-	8/10	8/10	10/-	10/-	13/6	15/6	18/3	22/9
	" " " " " loose from stock, per gross	—	—	9/-	10/-	10/-	11/3	11/3	15/3	17/6	20/6	25/6
305 3	Intermediate quality, in original crates from works, per gross	—	—	6/11	7/6	7/6	8/7	8/7	12/3	13/3	16/9	20/-
305 4	Good quality, blue tint, in original crates, per gross	5/3	5/6	6/-	7/-	7/-	8/-	8/-	11/8	12/7	16/9	18/3
	" " " " " loose from stock, per gross	5/6	5/9	6/3	7/5	7/6	9/-	9/-	12/9	13/6	18/6	21/-
305 5	Cheap quality, flat round edge, loose from stock, per gross	—	—	—	5/9	6/6	7/6	—	—	—	—	—



THE FOLLOWING SHAPES CAN BE SUPPLIED IN ORIGINAL CRATE LOTS:—

305	"White Flint," round corner flats
994	" " " " " faced " "
995	" " " " " ovals
996	" " " " " round corner direct squares
997	" " " " " American flats
305 1	"W." brand, round corner flats
993 1	" " " " " bevel " "
994 1	" " " " " round faced " "
995 1	" " " " " ovals
996 1	" " " " " round corner direct squares
305 2	"T. & S." brand, round corner flats
994 2	" " " " " faced flats
995 2	" " " " " ovals
996 2	" " " " " round corner direct squares
997 2	" " " " " American flats
305 3	"Intermediate Quality," round corner flats
994 3	" " " " " faced flats

995 3	"Intermediate Quality," ovals
996 3	" " " " " round corner direct squares
997 3	" " " " " American flats
305 4	"Good Quality Blue Tint," round corner flats
994 4	" " " " " " " faced flats
995 4	" " " " " " " ovals
996 4	" " " " " " " round corner direct squares
997 2	" " " " " " " American flats

Original crates sent direct from works (carriage paid terms on application)

Where original crate prices are quoted, different qualities cannot be assorted in the same crate

Lettering plates with customer's name, &c., charged part cost 1/- each. Plates to remain maker's property

Dispensing bottles can be supplied, washed, dried and papered at 1/- per gross extra

NEW WHARF ROAD, KING'S CROSS,
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Telephone:
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ZOTOS is certified to contain no in-
jurious drug by Mr. Ernest J.
Parry, (B.Sc., F.I.C., F.C.S.;
has no bad after-effects; is absolutely harmless.

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Go like wild fire and are sold by all
the principal pharmacies in the **United
States, Canada, Europe, Australia,
India, China, Japan, Egypt, North,
South, East and West Africa, Asia,
Cuba, East and West Indies,
Phillippines and Central America.**

Sulphur Bitters are especially adapted
for all diseases peculiar to hot climates.

For Sale by Jobbers and Druggists
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THE OFFORD HYGIENIC TRUSS.

"SIMPLE—SCIENTIFIC—SECURE."

PATENT.

**NO BODY SPRING.
NO UNDERSTRAP.
WASHABLE.**

Can be placed where required
and remains in position.

Weights only 3 ozs.

The **"OFFORD" TRUSS** readily sells, because it has so
many advantages over all other Trusses.

Liberal Terms are offered to Chemists; these and the fact
that a very small stock is necessary make the **"OFFORD"**
TRUSS a profitable line to push.

A limited number of Window Displays can be arranged for
in each district.

**NO FITTING
REQUIRED.**

Made in one size only, Rights,
Lefts and Doubles.

Does not deteriorate in stock.

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44 ST. ANDREW STREET, CAMBRIDGE.

SURGICAL DRESSINGS.

ABSORBENT

COTTON LINTS.

FLAX LINTS.

ROLL BANDAGES.

COTTON WOOLS.



"GAMGEE TISSUE"

(Patent Absorbent Gauze and Cotton Wool)

AND

ASEPTIC and

ANTISEPTIC

DRESSINGS.

MANUFACTURED BY

**ROBINSON & SONS,
LIMITED,**

**COTTON SPINNERS, WEAVERS,
And BLEACHERS,**

**Wheat Bridge Mills, CHESTERFIELD.
And 55 Fann Street, Aldersgate Street, LONDON, E.C.**

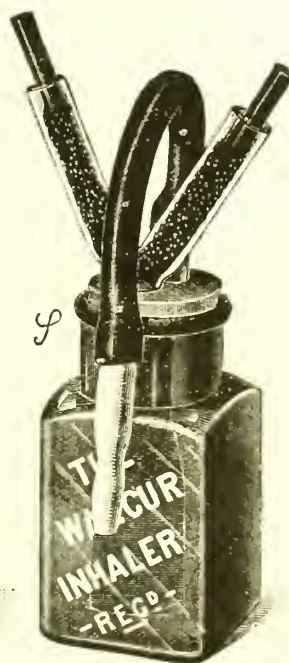
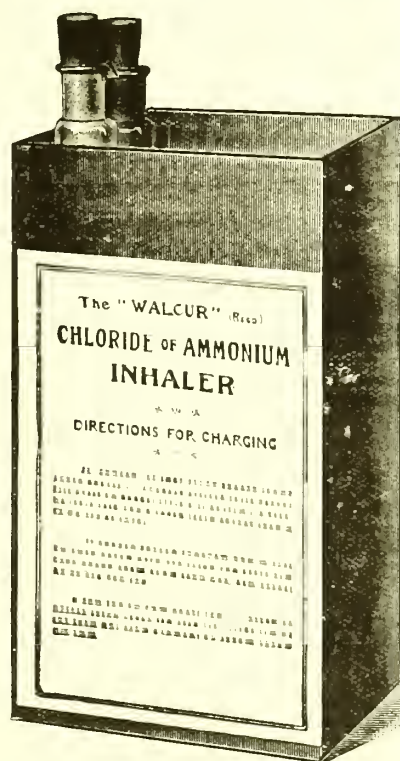
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for a Long-Felt Want.**

THE "WALCUR"^(REGD.) CHLORIDE of AMMONIA INHALER.

Shows a
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Profit.

Simple as
A B C.

The
Doctor's
Ideal.



Fine
Showcards,
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and
every help
offered
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create sales.

3/- each Net.

Fixed Retail Price, 4/-

By an ingenious device the vapour is formed before entering the receiving chamber, thus ensuring a larger quantity and a perfectly neutral vapour.

Irritating fumes are entirely avoided by the whole of the generated vapour passing through a moist medium before it enters the mouth.

ALL INTERCHANGEABLE PARTS.

CHEMIST'S NAME AND ADDRESS PRINTED ON ONE DOZEN LOTS.

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Special reductions to members of the Society of Chemist-Opticians.

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Reliable workmanship. Popular prices. Moderate charges for gold,
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speciality. Special cheap rates for show case pieces. 14 years' ex-
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Sold to large Wholesale Drug Houses over 30 years, and has given the highest satisfaction.

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EXTRA LIGHT AND ALL GRADES TO SUIT EVERY PURPOSE.

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Best Enamel Tooth Stopping	sell 1d.	2½d. doz.
Invisible Ink, Blue or Green	3d.	1/9 "
Indelible Marking Ink ...	...	3d.	1/7 "
Perfect Beetle Destroyer (6-oz. tins.)	6d.	3/6 "

Prices nett and carriage paid per post or carrier.

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Liebig's Analysis: Soda Sulph., Soda Chlorid., Soda Phosph.
Magnes. Sulph., Magnes. Chlorid., Potas. Sulph., Potas. Chlorid.

Minimum Retail Price, 1/6. Wholesale, 13/6 per doz. net.

Carriage Paid. P.A.T.A. conditions.

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17 Deansgate, Manchester

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SPECIFY FARMER'S "BAITED" PHOSPHOR PASTE.
WHY? Because it is mixed perfectly by a new process, sells well,
NEVER FERMENTS, shows a 100% margin, and is well got up.
PRICES:—3d. Jars, 1/5 doz. AGENTS: May Roberts, Barclays, Edwards,
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TO COUNTRY CHEMISTS.—We will deliver securely packed and carriage
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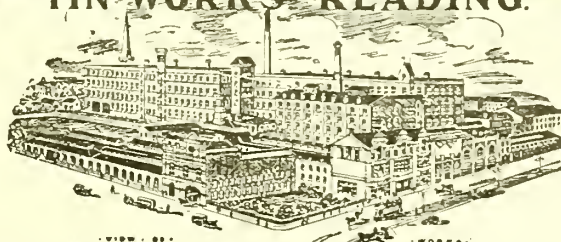
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MAKERS OF HIGH-CLASS.
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HORSE, CATTLE, SHEEP & DOG MEDICINES.

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LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.



DAYS' BLACK DRINK

Cures Colic or Gripes in Horses or Cattle, Scour and Weakness in all Young Stock, Blown Cattle and Sheep, Debility, Chills, and Low Condition in all Stock.

Price 1/8 per bottle.

DAYS' HUSKOLEIN.

Almost infallible for Tape Worms in Lambs and other Animals; for Husk or Hoose in Calves, Lambs, &c. A speciality for Worms in Horses and Colts.

6/6 per bottle.

DAYS' "ZOMO-SAL."

For Blood Disorders, Humours, General Weakness, Surfeits, Indigestion, Sterility, &c., in Horses and Beasts. Promotes Growth of Bone. Makes animals "fit" for Show or Sale.

In Canisters at 7/6, 20/-, and 40/-

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OR COW DRENCH.

For Costiveness, Loss of Oud, Indigestion, Garget, Colds, Fever, Hidebound, &c., in Cattle. Prepares Cows for calving. Prevents Milk Fever, and cures Bad Cleansing.

12/- per doz. packets.

The Ewe Drench for Ewes, 3/6 per doz.

DAYS' OILS

(THE PURIFIED DRIFFIELD OILS)

Heal all Wounds in Horses, Cattle, and Sheep, Sore Teats and Swollen Udders in Cows and Ewes. For Anointing in difficult Lambing or Calving.

2/5 and 6/- per bottle.

DAYS' WHITE OILS.

A Safe Embrocation for Sprains, Swellings, Windgalls, Sprung Sinews, Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Weak Joints, &c.

2/6 and 6/- per bottle.



DAY & SONS' "ORIGINAL" MEDICINE CHESTS

Price £1 4s., £2 4s., £5, and £10 10s.; Carriage Paid.

Arranged for Horses, Cattle and Sheep; Horses only; or to suit any class of stock.

WHEN ORDERING PLEASE STATE REQUIREMENTS.

The Chest Illustrated is similar to that at £5 and £2 4s.

Great Specialities.

ONLY GENUINE FROM
DAY & SONS, CREWE, LTD.,
CREWE, ENGLAND.

LIBERAL TERMS FOR FOREIGN BUYERS.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF PHOSFERINE.**CASH WITH ORDER.**

1/1½ size Phosferine	...	10/2½ per dozen net
2/9 " "	...	25/6 " " "
4/6 " "	...	40/9½ " " "

5 GROSS LOTS (assorted sizes if required) subject to 1½ per cent. Cash Discount.

10 GROSS LOTS (assorted sizes if required) subject to 2½ per cent. Cash Discount.

PROTECTED PRICE.

The selling price of Phosferine is Protected, it must not be retailed in the United Kingdom under the following prices, viz.:—1/1½ size for 1/—, the 2/9 size for 2/6, 4/6 size for 4/—.

Full prices to be obtained when possible.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics,

Is a good paying line for Chemists—the Retail price is protected, and, as it contains nothing poisonous, it can be sold without restriction.

Being a highly Concentrated Medicine, its storage occupies very little of the valuable space in a Pharmacy.

It is one of the largest advertised medicines in the kingdom, and sells freely.

It can be recommended with the greatest confidence for all Nerve Pains, Nervous Disorders, Rheumatism, Nervous Headache, Dyspepsia, General Debility, &c.

ROYAL COMMANDS.

PHOSFERINE has been supplied by Command of

Members of the British Royal Family,
H.I.M. The Empress of Russia,
H.M. The King of Greece,
H.I.M. The Dowager Empress of Russia,
H.M. The Queen of Roumania,
&c., &c., [1]

A recommendation that can be claimed for no other Proprietary Medicine.

ASHTON & PARSONS, LTD.

LA BELLE SAUVAGE LONDON E.C.
LUDGATE HILL,

CAUTION.

To Imitators or Dealers in Imitations of

PHOSFERINE.

PERPETUAL INJUNCTION

WITH

DAMAGES AND COSTS,

obtained against Frederick John Fowles for using the word

PHOSFEROQUIN.

In the High Court of Justice.

CHANCERY DIVISION.

Before MR. JUSTICE COOZEY-HARDY.

Between ASHTON & PARSONS, LIMITED,

Proprietors of "Phosferine" (Plaintiffs)

AND

FREDERICK JOHN FOWLES (Defendant).

A PERPETUAL INJUNCTION with damages and costs was granted on the 14th December, 1900, restraining the above-named Defendant, his servants and agents from in any manner infringing the Plaintiffs' Registered Trade Mark, 6,530, and from selling or offering or exposing or advertising for sale or procuring to be sold any medical preparation not prepared by the Plaintiffs under the name of "Phosferine" or under any other name which by colourable imitation of the Plaintiffs' word "Phosferine" or otherwise was calculated to represent or lead to the belief that such preparation is "Phosferine" or is a preparation of the Plaintiffs, and from selling or supplying any such preparation as aforesaid in response to orders for "Phosferine" or for a preparation of the Plaintiffs or from otherwise passing off or enabling or assisting others to pass off any such preparation as aforesaid as or for "Phosferine" or a preparation of the Plaintiffs.

All information relating to the infringement of dealers in infringements of "Phosferine" will be confidentially treated, and should be addressed to the proprietors of "Phosferine,"

ASHTON & PARSONS, LTD.

LA BELLE SAUVAGE, LONDON, E.C.
LUDGATE HILL,

Or to Messrs. J. E. EVANS-JACKSON & CO.,
Patent Agents,

Bristol House, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.

Profitable Demonstrating

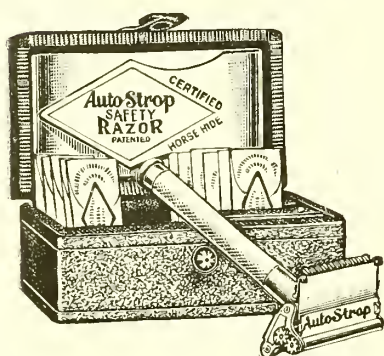
You can make 7/- profit on each AutoStrop Safety Razor you sell.

No other razor pays you a better profit than this, and no other sells so readily in the hands of a capable demonstrator.

Show your customer how the AutoStrop Safety Razor keeps itself constantly sharp—how it removes all his shaving troubles—and he will gladly give you a guinea for it.

But—bear this in mind: It is no use merely saying to him “The AutoStrop Safety Razor is a good razor. I can recommend it”—or, “The AutoStrop Safety Razor is the best on the market.”

To interest and convince him, you must demonstrate to him



how it sharpens itself;

how it can be cleaned without taking anything apart;

how it pays for itself in a year, by doing away with the buying of new blades, necessary with all non-stropping razors.

You have opportunities every day of doing this, and a week or two will prove to you that it is profitable demonstrating.

PRICES:

Retail	-	21	- EACH NET.
Wholesale			
3 doz. lots	-	14	- EACH
Smaller quantities	-	14	9 "

Address your order to your Wholesaler or to

AutoStrop Safety Razor Co., Ltd.

61 NEW OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

— Also at New York, Montreal, Dublin and Paris. —

BRUNNER, MOND & Co.'s



These products are made by the Ammonia Process, and are distinguished from others by their great purity.

Bicarbonate of Soda. This Bicarbonate answers all the requirements of the British Pharmacopœia. It is a pure, refined, and recrystallised salt, particularly free from metals or any base other than soda. This sodium bicarbonate is specially suitable for the preparation of granular effervescent preparations and salines, seidlitz powders and baking powders, and is well adapted for other medicinal and domestic purposes. It is the purest and cheapest sodium bicarbonate made.

Concentrated Crystal Soda. This sodium compound (sodium sesquicarbonate) is a variety of carbonate of soda in small silky crystals, containing much less water than ordinary washing soda; 1 lb. of it does the work of 2 lbs. of washing soda. Concentrated crystal soda is excellently suited for chemists' trade; they can make a speciality of it, and it is also suited for making water-softeners brush powders, hair-wash powders, and the like.

Pure Alkali. 58 Degrees. A dry white powder; dissolves quickly and easily in water, making an excellent detergent for use by printers, bleachers, dyers, and for bottle washing. Is nearly equal to 99 per cent. carbonate of soda; is much used by glass, paper, and soap makers. The best alkali for soap powders and washing powders.

Pure Soda Crystals. **NOTE.**—Proceedings have been taken by the Board of Trade against a person for selling as Soda Crystals an adulterated article, and the High Court has upheld the conviction. See the case of **FOWLER v. CRIPPS**, heard on 8th November, 1905, before a Divisional Court, consisting of the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Wills, and Mr. Justice Darling.

Caustic Soda.

Bleaching Powder.

Manufactured from pure Carbonate, and supplied of all degrees of strength.

Retailers can obtain these products through any Wholesale house by specifying Brunner, Mond & Co.'s "Crescent" Brand. The Manufacturers supply wholesale quantities only, and will quote on application to

BRUNNER, MOND & CO., LIMITED, NORTHWICH, CHESHIRE.

COX'S SUGAR COATED PILLS

	Per Tin
Pil. Antibilious, 3 gr.	12/6
Pil. Backache and Kidney (Grey Oval)	20/-
Pil. Blaud (Pink or White)	7/6
Pil. Cathartic and Liver	15/-
Pil. Coloc. Co., 3 gr.	25/-
Pil. Coloc. et Hyos., 3 gr.	27/6
Pil. Digestive, 3 gr.	12/6
Pil. Emmenagogue, 3 gr.	25/-
Pil. Rhei Co., 3 gr.	12/6

Per Bulk Tin of 5,000.

ALL CARRIAGE PAID. PRICE LIST AND SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.



ARTHUR H. COX & CO. ^{LTD.}

PILL AND TABLET MANUFACTURERS, **BRIGHTON.**

CADBURY'S COCOA

A DELICIOUS BEVERAGE AND AN INVALUABLE FOOD.



PATTINSON'S

MAGNESIA,

CARBONATE, CALCINED AND FLUID.

THE WASHINGTON CHEMICAL CO., LIM., WASHINGTON, COUNTY DURHAM, ENGLAND.

London Agents—Messrs. CLIFFORD CHRISTOPHERSON & CO., 21 Mincing Lane, London, E.C.

DICHROIC INK

THE BEST BLACK INK KNOWN.

When this Ink is Used Writing becomes a Pleasure.
MAY BE HAD FROM ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

IN JARS, **BEWLEY & DRAPER, LTD.**
6d., 1/-, and 2/- each **DUBLIN.**

